FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV-LED BULGARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN 18 MAR

AU182100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov returned today from Japan where he had paid an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Japanese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; and Milko Balev, chief of the State Council chairman's office.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed at Sofia Airport by Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Ivan Prumov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanovgv; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, Mako Dakov and Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, secretaries and members of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, chiefs of public, political and mass organizations and others.

(Yonioki Okazaki), Japanese charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 19 MAR

AU191852Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungary's foreign minister, arrived today in Sofia on an official visit of several days. Frigyes Puja was greeted at Sofia Airport by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Puja Arrival Statement

AU152043Y Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA)--Mr Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, arrived here tonight at the invitation of his Bulgarian colleague, Mr Petur Mladenov.

"As is known, relations between Hungary and Bulgaria are excellent both in the sphere of politics and in those of the economy and culture", Mr Frigyes Puja declared at the airport. According to him the two foreign ministers in their official talks starting tomorrow will discuss how these relations are to develop further. Topical problems of the international situation will also be examined.

The schedule provides for Mr Puja to be received by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov. The visit ends on March 21.

At Sofia Airport Mr Puja was welcomed by the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov and by other officials.

MORE ON ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY

Leaders Greet Soviet Counterparts

AU172121Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent most cordial greetings to Messrs Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

"The treaty of March 18, 1948 reflects the innermost aspirations, centuries-long closeness and friendly links of the Bulgarian people with the Russian and Soviet peoples.

(?Based on) the monolithic class alliance of the BCP and the CPSU, on the firm ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism and the same sociopolitical system, a vivid embodiment of the principles of proletarian internationalism, this treaty was a historic document of programme significance for the development of Bulgaro-Soviet relations, for the strengthening and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, the greetings read.

The Bulgarian leaders point out that this treaty was a reliable international guarantee for the existence, national independence and state sovereignty of Bulgaria and in this (?respect) became an effective factor for the all-round development of the country and its socialist building. "The past three decades [words indistinct] of the treaty of alliance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have been a period of uninterrupted development, expansion and enrichment of relations between our two countries, of full upsurge of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and of its transformation into a powerful constructive force," it is stressed in the greetings.

In conclusion, the Bulgarian leaders declare that Bulgaria will continue to make her contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to the growth of the power and the intensification of the impact of real socialism.

Tsolov Report At Celebration

AU172015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] "A festive celebration marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Bulgarian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held at the National Academic Theater for Opera and Ballet in Sofia tonight. Present were Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Peko Takov, Stoyan Kardzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov and a Soviet delegation led by Konstantin Petrovich Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology at the Soviet Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria."

Peko Takov opened the celebration and gave the floor to Tano Tsolov who read a report. After tracing this treaty's importance for consolidating Bulgaria's international prestige and for transforming its economy, culture and social life, he explained in detail the realistic assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Bulgaria. We are happy, he said, that the life-giving party line followed by the BCP, elaborated and directed by our party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has been able to develop and increase the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

"The second Bulgarian-Soviet treaty of 1967 signed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev reflected the changes that have occurred in our fraternal relations--the indestructible political alliance between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. It was a treaty serving the stage of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and became one of the factors contributing to the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. This is very symbolic, he said, because already Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov have worked together for a second decade as great architects and builders of the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, fraternal cooperation and comprehensive relations."

"It is enough, he said, to mention just a single figure in order to see the tremendous importance which the second friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet Union has for Bulgaria. According to the signed trade agreement, the Bulgarian-Soviet mutual exchange of trade during the Seventh 5-Year Plan is envisaged to amount to 24 billion rubles."

Following this, Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, conveyed greetings to the Bulgarian people.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO POLISH LEADERS

AU172124Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Text] In connection with the 16 March plane accident in Bulgaria in which some Polish citizens were also among the victims, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of condolences to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, and to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has also sent a telegram of condolences to Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

In connection with the death of Janust Wilhelmi, chief at the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art and member of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission, Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and Art, has sent a telegram of condolences to the leadership of the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art.

The telegrams express deepest sympathy on the occasion of the tragic deaths of the Polish citizens.

PREMIER STANKO TODOROV ATTENDS TOLBUKHIN CONFERENCE

AU181532Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

[Text] A national conference on grain production matters, chaired by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, has begun in Tolbukhin. Also present were Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control; Ivan Prumov, BCP Central Committee secretary; as well as secretaries of okrug party committee secretaries in charge of agriculture, chairmen of agro-industrial complexes, specialists and champions of high yields in grain production.

Gancho Krustev, minister of agriculture and food industry, read a report on a turning point in the production of bread and fodder grain. He emphasized the need to strictly observe technologies and discipline in agrarian-technological requirements, the scientific implementation of fertilizers, and the utilization of mechanization in two-shift work and the irrigation reserve in Bulgaria.

HUSAK REPORTS TO CPCZ PRESIDIUM ON CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD172218Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on results in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and on further action in their implementation, submitted at the 11th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak, has been published today. We will now acquaint you with extensive excerpts from the report.

The introduction to the report points out that 2 years will shortly have elapsed since the 15th CPCZ Congress. This has been a period filled with great political, organizational and ideological and educational work of the party, with creative and devoted work by our people. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is submitting to the Central Committee a balance sheet of the results attained since the congress. At the same time it points to problems and shortcomings which we are encountering in this great endeavor for the implementation of the congress line and to ways and means of overcoming them.

Our people can see for themselves every day, the report goes on to stress, that the program which we have adopted at the congress corresponds to our requirements and possibilities, that it expresses their aspirations and insures the dynamic development of the economy, science and technology, life and social certainties of man and the prosperity and happiness of the working people.

The Central Committee, its presidium, our entire party, the government and all other state bodies are concentrating their primary efforts on fulfilling the line of the party's economic policy. Work is going well; we are by and large successfully fulfilling the set tasks. We are approaching an important and most difficult task, namely, to adjust ourselves rapidly to considerably more demanding internal and, more particularly, external economic conditions which have become exacerbated in a pronounced manner.

The steady rise of the productive forces and the overall results of our economic policy have enabled us to satisfy the growing material and spiritual requirements of the population and to continue to consolidate their certainties of life and their social security in accordance with the instructions of the 15th party congress.

As regards the pace of creating resources, the growth in the social product amounts to 8.6 percent in 2 years. The national revenue increased somewhat faster. Despite this, its growth was somewhat lower than stipulated in the 5-year plan. We also registered positive results in carrying out the strategic line of our economic policy, in increasing the efficiency of development and the quality of all work. In the past 2 years production consumption rose more slowly than the social product because of savings in materials. Social labor productivity developed well and covered 95 percent of the growth in the national revenue.

In industrial production we have essentially fulfilled the intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The overall increase in industrial production has been insured, as envisaged, by 86 percent through growth of labor productivity.

The important structural changes in industry, laid down by the plan, are being successfully implemented on the whole. The most significant contribution was by the engineering and chemical industry.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the results of the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th party congress and further courses of action in their implementation submitted at the 11th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak further states that in agriculture, too, despite unfavorable weather conditions, we have been fulfilling the directive of the congress. Thanks to efforts of working people in this important sphere and with the assistance of the entire society the consequences of the drought of 1976 have been overcome and the dynamism of the growth of production has been restored. Last year we achieved the biggest ever volume of agricultural production--over Kcs 80 billion. Industrialization and the growth of intensified agricultural cooperatives and state farms have been further strengthened.

Vast sums, nearly one-third of the national income, are being allocated by our society to capital investment building. Even though we have many worries in this sphere, we have achieved important results. It is proving easier than in the past to concentrate capacities on decisive building projects designated as binding tasks. A whole series of production and nonproduction projects have been completed. Faster rates of development of the production sphere in Slovakia are contributing toward the further rapprochement and equalizing of the economic levels of both national republics.

In harmony with current conditions, the 15th congress set very exacting tasks for the sphere of foreign economic relations. Results so far show the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report stresses, that these intentions are being fulfilled on the whole. The importance of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with CEMA member states and of socialist economic integration has again been confirmed and strengthened. We participate in a number of joint programs.

A key and vitally important place in these relations, the report continues, belongs in our case to the Soviet Union which occupies one-third of our overall foreign trade turnover. Cooperation with the USSR continues to be succesfully developed and insures important deliveries for the smooth running of our economy and, at the same time, is also a constant market for our products.

In harmony with the directives of the congress and in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems we are developing economic cooperation with nonsocialist countries. The foreign trade turnover with them rose, despite well-known difficulties by approximately 20 percent within a mere 2 years. We must actively overcome the negative consequences of sharp price rises of raw materials, (?commodities) and materials of all kinds and of foodstuffs on capitalist markets.

The meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee in November 1974 laid down a clearcut directive to resolve the situation which had arisen not to the detriment of the living standards of the population but by active measures in production. As the 15th congress confirmed, this was a correct decision, since it is not merely a question of short-term phenomena but of long-term changes which we have to accept as an objective reality.

Thanks to our farsighted policy, we can state today, that on the whole we are coping with these complex questions and problems. Through the growth of social production and labor productivity we are creating resources which make it possible to improve the material and cultural standards of the population. The high living standard of the Czechoslovak people is further improving, even in conditions which are more complex than envisaged at the outset of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The monetary incomes of the population are increasing. In 1977 social security benefits constituted over Kčs 60 billion.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on results in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th party congress and the further course of action in their implementation which was delivered at the 11th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak states further that in accordance with the conclusions of the 15th congress full attention is being paid to the home market and to the development of services for the population. For instance, annual consumption of meat exceeded 81 kilograms per capita and in comparison with 1970 increased by over 9 kilograms. As against the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the consumption of milk and eggs is higher. The sale of industrial consumer goods, in particular of durable consumer goods, is growing faster than the sale of foodstuffs. The equipment of the households of our working people is of a high standard and can be compared with leading industrially advanced states. The development of housing construction is proceeding in keeping with the conclusions of the congress. We have built 266,000 new apartments into which over 8,000 of our citizens have moved.

The positive development and faith in the firmness of society and the certainties of life is also reflected in the overall social climate. The fact that over the past 2 years 569,000 babies were born is evidence of this.

The report further emphasizes that Czechoslovakia today ranks among the countries with the most advanced social policy. In meeting the needs of the working people, however, we must above all accentuate the aspects which promote the development of a socialist way of life, and in this context also overcome some negative tendencies, in particular the petit bourgeois pursuit of material values as the sole aim of life.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on results in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th party congress and the further course of action in their implementation which was delivered at the 11th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak emphasizes that our socialist way of solving fundamental problems of the development of the economy substantially differs from the way capitalist countries are solving their current difficulties.

While we in our country consistently and dynamically develop production forces, purposefully raising living standards and consolidating the social certainties of the people, in capitalist economies the state of crisis continues with widespread unemployment, particularly among young people. Broad strata of the working people are deprived of any prospect in life.

Great work has been accomplished. But this does not mean that we have achieved everything we have been striving for and all that has been within our possibilities. The orientation toward a rapid growth of efficiency and a high quality of work is still not sufficiently reflected in our overall economic results. Considerable reserves exist in the pace and extent of applying the findings of science and technology.

Furthermore, we anticipated a greater increase in our export capacity and faster progress in changing the structure and in providing production innovations, particularly in industry.

There are still industrial enterprises, the report goes on to stress, whose debts to the plan jeopardize the work of other plants. They are impoverishing our internal market and making the task of foreign trade more difficult. In the coming period we must concentrate the attention of party, state and economic bodies on a more energetic solution of weak spots and bottlenecks.

It is imperative to curtail rapidly and effectively the demands of energy, raw materials and materials in production. Neither are we satisfied with the usage and effectiveness of basic assets and the liquidation of nonprofitable enterprises. We must show greater decisiveness in modifying basic machinery and thus create greater scope for the application of modern technology and thereby for greater economy in the use of manpower. This is important particularly in engineering. In view of limited manpower resources, their rational deployment is of exceptional importance, as is the full use of working hours and improved work discipline.

The sphere in which we must above all bring about a speedy and substantial improvement is the technical standard and quality of our products. Our competitiveness on foreign markets depends on this, as does to a no lesser degree the satisfaction of our own requirements. The important thing in the first place is to concentrate efforts and resources in the research and development sector and on production of decisive targets. [illegible] and take advantage of international cooperation, joint ventures and production specialization--particularly with the Soviet Union--and to insure a more efficient combination of our own science and research with a licensing policy with the aim of better coordination of technical, investment and foreign currency policy.

The report goes on to stress the significance of the consolidation and deepening of the stability of the domestic market. We have to insure a more flexible and, above all, more effective reaction of producers and workers in commerce to our tasks. The requirements of the market are basically fulfilled in the food sphere. A somewhat more complicated situation exists in the supply of consumer goods. Even though, by and large, the planned targets for their production were fulfilled last year, in certain sectors--particularly textiles, footwear and construction materials--it has not been possible to insure supplies for the home market to the originally planned extent.

To this we must add the fact that the range of goods has not always been in accordance with demands. Neither does the quality of certain products and the extent of introducing new and technically progressive and fashionable products correspond to the growing and increasingly differentiated demands of the population. This virtually dictates a new and more comprehensive approach to the solution of shortcomings and problems, whether we are referring to engineering products, textiles, footwear or furniture.

The report goes on to point out that the overall import and exports tasks to and from the socialist states have been surpassed. As regards our trade and payments balance with the capitalist states, it was unfavorably influenced in 1976, particularly by a lower harvest. Last year, despite the complicated situation on foreign markets, it was possible to increase exports by roughly 17 percent as against 1976.

Despite this, certain intentions have not been wholly fulfilled, particularly in exports of machinery. This is a reflection of the fact that in a number of sectors our production and foreign trade have still not fully come to grips with new conditions. Difficulties do not stem just from shortcomings in our production and from the work of foreign trade enterprises. As the general crisis of capitalism is deepening and its inherent difficulties on capitalist markets are growing, there is an exacerbation in the discriminatory and protectionist policy which effects us as well and which we must overcome actively. If we want to maintain and expand our position on foreign markets, we must improve the quality and technical standards of our products, cut delivery times and provide a high-quality after-sales service. It is natural, the report notes, that it is not enough just to produce but that we must also know how to sell.

In this sense foreign trade and production organs and organizations must improve their work. We proceed in our overall strategy of the development of our foreign economic relations from the premise that they are permanently based on the development of economic integration and manysided cooperation with CEMA member states. We will continue to develop mutually advantageous economic relations with advanced capitalist countries and developing countries, but we will have to proceed more flexibly and energetically and thus create conditions for their more dyanmic growth.

The Presidium report stresses further that the Presidium pays consistent attention to capital investment building which determines long in advance the course of further economic development and its effectiveness. One positive aspect is that we succeeded in concentrating efforts and means on decisive directions and on construction projects. The overall raising of the effectiveness of the means expanded on capital investment building, however, is taking place slowly and with insufficient effect. The basic criterion must be: How many products, technically perfect and of high quality, are we able to produce from existing basic assets, using machines in more shifts, particularly those which possess high technical standards and have been obtained at a high cost? What are the necessary investments for their further intensification? That is why the primary task of managers is to formulate necessary comprehensive programs for the modernization and reconstruction of production and for further activity.

The report further notes that that solution of problems of the fuel-energy complex remains the basic condition for the development of the entire national economy. The orientation of the 15th congress, to strive for the greatest possible increase in fuels and electric power from our own resources, is still fully valid for the second half of the current five year plan and for the coming periods. The 15th congress stressed that in our case, too, the increased use of nuclear energy will lead to a basic solution. Conditions for this are being created by broad cooperation with the USSR and the construction of capacities for the manufacture of technical equipment for the nuclear power industry and for uranium extraction. Supplying our economy with the necessary fuels and energy, however, involves not only an expansion of resources but also their highly rational use. It will therefore be necessary to formulate savings programs which will become an organic part of the modernization of the production base in the next two or three 5-year plans and will result in a substantial reduction in consumption.

Demands on our entire transport system, particularly railroads, increase together with the growth of coal extraction and the development of other sectors of the national economy.

The Ministry of Transport must substantially improve organizational work in management and raise discipline in railroad transport. Many difficulties in our transport are caused by lack of discipline among transport workers.

Agriculture is very important in order to achieve our aims, particularly in the sphere of living standards, the report goes on. It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural directorates and management of cooperatives and state farms to insure more energetically the use of all reserves which we possess in agriculture.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report stresses that the majority of shortcomings which are being critically pointed out in the report have subjective causes and stem from weaknesses in managing, planning and organizational work. This is precisely why the 15th congress devoted so much attention to these problems. It required the further improvement of the system of planned management, the raising of the quality of planning, the enhancing of the effectiveness of economic incentives, improvements in the organization of the technical production basis and in management and organizing work and the intensification of participation in management by the working people.

The solution of these tasks is now underway in the relevant central bodies and systematic coordination has been entrusted to a special commission of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The report emphasizes that the decisive problem is the improvement of the entire process of planning and the intensification of its comprehensive, balanced and long-term nature. We aim to increase in our plans the share of qualitative indicators and to apply criteria which will express the performance of individual enterprises in providing for the requirements of the entire society better than has so far been the case.

The Central Committee Presidium and the government have decided in favor of the accelerated completion of a system of material relations with the aim of intensifying in particular the binding and long-term nature of material balance sheets. We want to contribute thereby toward the elimination of the much criticized hitches in material and technical supplies and in supplier-consumer relations.

The report then goes on to note that the party Central Committee Presidium has adopted the necessary provisions designed to enable the party and state bodies to examine as early as this year the first proposal on the aims and the most important guidelines of the national economy in 1981-1985 and in the long term. This is a highly political task and its implementation must be the object of the special concern of the governments, planning commissions and ministries.

The report goes on to state that the data which have been put forward regarding the development of our economy over the past 2 years show clearly that we are not stagnating, that there has been a pronounced advance and that we are forging ahead toward the aims we have set ourselves. We know well that there is no such thing as life without problems and difficulties. The greatest difficulties would, however, befall us, should we fail to see them, should we ignore them, conceal them and fail to solve them. Our party, conscious of its role and responsibility, is leading its members, organizations and bodies at every level toward conscious discipline and selflessness, the acquisition of the latest knowledge provided by the science of management, deep understanding of people, the active and creative way of solving the tasks set to us by life every day and intransigence toward all abuses.

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This is indeed the spirit which imbued this year's annual meetings and conferences of the party organizations. They amounted to a highly businesslike, concrete deliberation by communists, the responsible managers of life in our country. The annual party meetings and conferences confirmed the solid ideological, organizational and action unity of our party; they voiced full approval of the line of the 15th congress and of the party Central Committee and its practical policy.

The confidence of our working people in the party has been consolidated still further. The party's authority and the people's trust in its policy are not something granted once and for all. This means that we must even in the coming period avoid being complacent about what we have achieved and avoid standing still and must set ourselves constantly increasing tasks.

Party bodies and organizations, communists in the federal government, in the national governments, in the ministries, in the production and economic units, enterprises and workshops, in the trade unions and the youth organizations, must not be reconciled to cases where enormous funds lie unused in low-quality or unsaleable goods, in equipment belatedly commissioned or failing to achieve the planned output, in machines and equipment stored away and not used because of a low number of shifts per 24 hours. This only goes to show the importance of insuring, the report continues, that our expressive motto: Everyone a manager on his job; should be matched by action everywhere. It is not enough merely to proclaim tasks and aims; it is necessary to struggle to achieve them.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the results achieved in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th party congress and on further progress in their implementation which was presented to the 11th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak then emphasizes that it is necessary to improve daily all the aspects of the party's multifaceted work and of its internal life and also its influence on the working people and to consolidate the party's leading role. This role cannot be interpreted as if the basic organizations, the district and regional committees and the Central Committee were expected to take over the tasks incumbent on state and economic bodies.

Every case of the party's stepping in instead of state and economic bodies and public organizations narrows the latters' responsibility; it produces irresponsibility; it leads to opportunism in work.

The report devotes great attention to cadre work. It stresses that such deep changes are taking place in production and throughout society that it is inadmissible for us to confine ourselves to preserving the status quo and stagnating, particularly in the sphere of cadre work.

We have increasing need for people who combine high political conviction with moral qualities and a good professional standard, people committed to socialism and capable of expertly solving questions pertaining to the development of economy and culture, people with a flair for what is new and progressive, for creative searching, people who assimilate and apply modern methods of management. In this direction measures have been adopted aimed at further raising the quality of comprehensive assessment of cadres and work is in hand on documents to deepen the activities of cadre and personnel bodies and to improve the periodic refresher training of cadres.

The selection and deployment of cadres is in the hands of elected collective organs. Such a just, objective and truly democratic cadre policy is characteristic only of the socialist society.

Unfortunately, there are also cases incompatible with party membership in cadre work--attempts to conceal negative phenomena in the assessment of people and so forth. Every person approved by a body for a responsible post, the report continues, must be constantly assessed as to his work and development, his behavior at his place of work, in society and his private life by the body which has to take timely measures if he starts to fail.

The report also pays great attention to criticism and self-criticism. Where there is no communist criticism and self-criticism, it is impossible for a businesslike and objective atmosphere and an approach based on principles to develop, comradely relations are lacking, demands on people are diminished and of necessity scope is opened up for such petit bourgeois anachronisms as bribery, toadyism and other abuses. One consequence is also a formal assessment of people. We frequently come up against cases where a worker is assessed very positively, while in the sector for which he is responsible there are serious shortcomings. Neither must we be indifferent if criticism is misused to incriminate and slander honest people in settling personal accounts. To create favourable conditions for the development of criticism and self-criticism does not mean to provide scope for attacks on our socialist social system we cannot tolerate a misuse of the broad opportunities of socialist democracy and of the freedoms of our people for subversion.

Later on the report stresses that in the selection and deployment of cadres we do not concentrate only on communists. This is a standing principle of the policy of the CPCZ which is fully reflected in the composition of the bodies of our political system and in the national committees. A basic precondition for successful work in all spheres is the growth of the party, the constant improvement of the quality of the membership base and its political-ideological and organizational consolidation. Since the 15th congress the positive trend in the development of the membership base of the party has been continuing. It is gratifying that the ranks in key sectors of the national economy are growing stronger and qualitatively better, that there is interest in joining the party among members of the technical intelligentsia, among scientific, research and cultural workers, doctors and teachers.

In the report the party Central Committee Presidium submits information on the implementation of the directive of the 15th congress on a differentiated approach to those who have been expelled from the party. The overwhelming majority of them have grasped the essence of the crisis and the correctness of the lessons and solutions adopted by the party and are actively taking part in the building of our socialist society. Many are taking part in socialist emulation and public work; they are engaged in trade union work and in representative bodies and other sections of the National Front.

The congress stipulated that those who are not active representatives of rightist opportunism and who by their deeds prove commitment to socialism, who actively support the policy of the party and our friendship with the Soviet Union, may again be admitted to the party. Over the past period in all regions a number of former members have been accepted as candidate members of the party. The directive of the 15th congress on this question has proved correct and it is necessary to continue to proceed in accordance with it.

Later on the report pays attention to improving the quality of ideological education and practical training of candidate and young members of the party. A paramount task of ideological work, as the 15th congress stressed, remains the consistent inculcation of socialist patriotism, of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The current conditions of class struggle in the world, the intensification of anticommunist campaigns against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the revisionist distortion of the bases of our policy demand that all our work in the ideological sphere be highly active and principled and that it explain in a most convincing manner the democratic and humane nature of the socialist world and expose the inhuman and exploiting nature of imperialism as an attack on the fundamental values of socialism.

We hear every day of inflammatory attacks of bourgeois propaganda against our party and country, against the USSR and other socialist countries. They falsify historic facts and demagogically distort the truth about the life in socialist countries. Our party and the successful building of socialism in our homeland have been the continual target of these attacks since February 1948. Recently the wave of these hostile campaigns against us and other socialist countries has been mounting. It reflects the growing fear from a successful advance of the cause of socialism and communism. It also reflects every growing nervousness at the great economic crisis which intensifies the general crisis of imperialism.

Finally, the growing, hate-filled attacks are also an expression of the endeavor of the most reactionary forces of imperialism also to hinder the further process of easing international tension.

The stress which our party constantly puts on an offensive course of action in the ideological struggle against the class enemy is particularly justified at the present time when we are witnessing mounting anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. Our enemies cannot forgive us the defeat they suffered in February 1948, when our working people--under the leadership of the Communist Party--were victorious over the reaction.

They do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that in the crisis-ridden years 1968-1969 the hopes which they put on antisocialist and rightist forces for gradually dismantling the revolutionary achievements of our people, for discrediting and liquidating the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and for tearing our country away from the camp of faithful friends, from the camp of socialist allies, were not fulfilled. They cannot forgive us the fact that, with the internationalist fraternal assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, the Marxist-Leninist forces of our party overcame the crisis situation, purified and strengthened our party on Leninist principles, led our society out of the crisis and took it into a dynamic development and flourishing and again cemented the relations of fraternity and alliance with the USSR and socialist countries. To all slanders and attacks our party gave an unequivocal and resolute reply, particularly in the lessons from the crisis-ridden developments in society after the 13th congress, which maintains its full validity.

After 10 ten years our party and our people are able fully to appreciate, the report says, how necessary was the help of the USSR and other socialist countries for the rescue of socialism in Czechoslovakia and how correct was our course after April 1969.

Bourgeois propaganda makes every effort to try to falsify development in our country in past years, belittles and decries successes which our party and our entire society achieved in repairing the consequences of the crisis developments and it questions all our policy since April 1969. All the various unfounded legends and stories, ranging from (?inventions) about alleged differences in the leadership of the party, through rumors about monetary reforms, up to attempts to give rise to various buying fevers, are designed to serve this purpose.

All the slanders and attempts to hinder our efforts, to divert us from the path we have embarked upon, are in vain. The primary task of ideological work is to strengthen throughout the party and in our people the profound conviction about the correctness of our policy, about the clear prospects of our socialist building. This is the obvious duty of every communist when asserting and explaing party policy.

In our endeavor to shape socialist men in the ideological struggle against imperialism and all enemies of socialism the mass communication media are a significant instrument. They have made a considerable contribution toward explaining the program of the 15th congress and mobilizing people for its implementation. By objectively informing our citizens about events at home and abroad, they help to explain topical problems pertaining to our policy.

But here, too, there is room for improvement. Our press, radio and television must show greater commitment in helping to promote the initiative of the working people, socialist competition and the innovator movement and to disseminate the work of outstanding workers and progressive experiences and findings, exposing and overcoming various misdemeanors and vestiges of the past. They must continue to take a determined stand against bourgeois propaganda, lies and fabrications by anticommunist centers about our country, the Soviet Union and socialism in general.

It is, moreover, necessary to raise the ideological and professional standard of work in editorial offices, to devote attention to the training of journalists and to strengthen party organizations in this field. In the coming period, too, it will be necessary to insure that the mass media take the offensive from party positions and militate for the policy of our party with even more profound and convincing arguments.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report then recalls that the 15th congress highly valued the role of the National Front as the tested form of our political system and points out that the possibilities of developing democracy given by our political system must be used much more extensively so that all its component parts function to full capacity and the participation of people in leadership and administration increases.

The report then appraises the work of the trade unions, young people and women. The party Central Committee Presidium stresses in its report that all sectors of social activity, all honest work is important and we must know how to appreciate it. To neglect one sector weakens the development of others.

The report devotes great attention to foreign policy activity, whose lasting, reliable and unchangeable basis is firm friendship and alliance and all-round and constantly deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Our republic, in close coordination with the countries of the socialist community, is making an active contribution toward the further consolidation of the influence of socialism on world history. Czechoslovakia, as a sovereign socialist state, today has a firm international position and, together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, plays a part in the struggle for detente and the strengthening of peace.

In conclusion, the Central Committee Presidium report stresses that the remaining 3 years leading up to the 16th CPCZ Congress will place even more challenging demands on us.

Our society has the necessary strength and means to attain the objectives which we set ourselves at the 15th congress. But for this purpose it is necessary to mobilize all resources and reserves, communists and all the working people.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY PLO'S QADDUMI

LD172230Y Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 17, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak and Palestinian sides condemned the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese patriotic forces, a joint communique said here today.

The communique, issued in conclusion of a visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, said that Czechoslovakia expressed its sympathy to the victims of the aggression. Both sides resolutely demanded an immeidate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory.

Faruq Qaddumi was received by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

Both sides appreciated the dynamic development of bilateral relations and exhhanged views on the present international situation, while paying special attention to the current developments in the Middle East. They agreed that the difficult situation was caused by the continuing aggressive policy of Israel.

The Czechoslovak side voiced full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arabs and the PLO as its sole representative, the communique said.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BULGARIA'S TODOROV

LD171657Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a letter of condolences to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on the crash of the Bulgarian aircraft.

STROUGAL CONFERS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 17 MAR

LD171645Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich. They discussed the furthering of development of all-round cooperation between the two states.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Honecker, Stoph Praise Soyuz Mission

LD171835Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have congratulated the leading representatives of party and state of the USSR on the latest successful space venture. The message pays tribute to the far-reaching achievements of Soviet science and technology testifying to "the creative energies of the Soviet society and its people."

The message goes on: "We share your joy at this successful space enterprise and wish you and all working people of the USSR further great successes in their noble efforts for human progress and world peace."

Stoph Messages on Bulgarian Disaster

LD180116Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In connection with the tragic air disaster at Vratsa in Bulgaria the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, has sent a telegram of condolence to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

In connection with the death of a group of Polish citizens who were killed in the Bulgarian air disaster, Willi Stoph also expressed his profound sympathy in a message to Piotr Taroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Hoffmann Receives Cape Verde Delegation

LD181430Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense, today received a military delegation from the Republic of Cape Verde Islands which is visiting the GDR. The delegation is led by Silvino Manuel da Luz, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea & Cape Verde and minister of defense and national security. The guests arrived today in Berlin for a visit expected to last several days.

During the friendly meeting at the Defense Ministry, Army General Hoffmann said: "We wish to have fruitful talks and, in the future, ever firmer fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, and our armies.

Hoffmann went on to say that the citizens of the GDR see their solidarity contribution in the anti-imperialist struggle to be the all-round strengthening of socialism and of its reliable military protection.

Silvino Manuel da Luz praised the solidarity and support of the GDR for the just struggle of the people of the Republic of Cape Verde islands for freedom and independence. The military delegation's visit will contribute to further strengthening the band of friendship and cooperation between both peoples and their armed forces which arose in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Taking part in the meeting were deputy defense ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Werner Fleissner, Lt Gen Helmut Poppe and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth.

Mittag Receives Algerian Minister

LD171555Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Muhammad al-Yasin, Algerian minister of heavy industry, for a friendly discussion. The focus of the meeting was the further development of economic relations. They paid special attention to the cooperation based on the government agreement concluded in October 1977.

The meeting was attended by other GDR personages and by Abdel Hafed Mansouri, Algerian ambassador to the GDR. Minister al-Yasin is in the GDR on a visit to the Leipzig fair.

Soelle, Vietnamese, Lao Officials

LD171510Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle received today in Leipzig Huynh Van Ninh, Vietnamese deputy foreign trade minister. They discussed further foreign trade cooperation, based on the agreements reached during the 1977 Vietnam visit by a GDR party and government delegation.

GDR deputy foreign trade minister Heinz Sachse met the president of the Sri Lanka state trading corporation, Hapugalle. They also discussed the further deepening of trade relations primarily by means of the conclusion of long-term agreements for products in the sphere of office technology and films.

Minister Soelle discussed with Khamma Promkong, Lao deputy minister for industry and commerce, the implementation of foreign trade relations agreed during a GDR visit in May 1977 by the Lao party and government delegation.

Hager Hosts Hungarian Leaders

LD192232Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, Miklos Ovari, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, visited the GDR at the weekend. During their visit they toured, in the company of Kurt Hager, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, the GDR's eighth art exhibition and the state art collections in Dresden. They also met Willi Sitte, president of the GDR's Visual Artists Union, and Prof. Manfred Bachman, director-general of the state art collections in Dresden, and noted artists and cultural workers of Dresden Bezirk.

MORE COMMENTARY ON ISRAEL'S ACTION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Condemnation

AU171456Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary by "C.D.": "Murder Campaign of Aggressor Israel"]

[Text] A wave of indignation and of passionate protest has swept the world since the Israeli rulers launched their attack on Lebanon in violation of all standards of international law. [paragraph continues]

The aggressor has put entire units of land, air and naval forces into operation in order to murder, ravage, and to "purge" southern Lebanon of the Palestinians once and for all, as Tel Aviv's "Defense Minister" Weizman put it.

The whole nature of the criminal action and the statements of intent from Tel Aviv clearly indicate that this is aggression which has long been prepared and serves several aims at the same time. The resistance of the anti-imperialist forces in the PLO to the plans of an imperialist "settlement" of the Middle East conflict is to be broken, the parent organization of the Palestinian resistance is to be paralyzed, and its fighters are to be physically destroyed. This new attack is part of the plan of the Israeli expansionists to eliminate the Palestinian problem in their own way.

Their "final solution" leads to the murder of tens of thousands of men, women, children and old people. In fact, of the entire Palestinian people. Thus the disgraceful work that began three decades ago with the forcible mass expulsion of Palestinians from their homeland by the Israelis is to be completed. For a generation they have been vegetating on foreign soil as refugees, exposed to dire misery and constant persecution. The fact that they will not put up with this disgraceful situation has earned them not only the respect but also the full support of the progressive world public which advocates a comprehensive Middle East settlement including, as an inalienable component, the safeguarding of the legitimate national interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

The aggressor's attitude also reveals that his intentions go beyond the admitted aims. From the very beginning the Lebanese cities, villages and ultimately even the Lebanese capital have been made the targets of U.S.-made Phantom bombers. Thus it is obvious that the attack at the same time aims at altering Lebanon's domestic political situation. The country's reactionary circles are to be provided with new pretexts for taking action against the national-patriotic forces that support the PLO, so as to alter the balance of forces in Lebanon in favor of imperialism.

The new Israeli aggression is clearly directed against that position of realism which aims at establishing peace in the Middle East hotbed of tension. It is clearly evident that the most massive attack ever made by Israel against Lebanon fits in organically with the overall strategy of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. This unholy alliance wants to split and weaken the progressive forces in the Middle East, to force upon the peoples of this region a settlement of the conflict that serves only and solely the power and profit interests of imperialism. What Israel is doing in these hours is nothing but war and coldblooded, calculated mass murder.

The aggressors are already reaping the whirlwind they have sown. The latest crimes of the Israeli rulers are resolutely condemned by all realistic political forces in the world. In agreement with progressive world opinion, Erich Honecker confirmed the GDR's clear position in his speech on 17 February when he declared: "We support all endeavors to establish the unity of the Arab countries, so as to achieve--by implementing the Geneva Middle East conference--a just political solution of the Middle East problem and thus to eliminate a dangerous hotbed of war. We resolutely advocate the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent state of their own, and the right of all states of the region to an independent existence and security."

ADN Reports Denunciations

LD180115Y Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, March 17, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) on Friday called on all its national member organisations and all women the world over to demand the withdrawal of the Israeli aggression troops from Lebanon, as well as to step up solidarity with the progressive, democratic forces of the Arab countries.

A statement published in the GDR capital Berlin says the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon was a violation of all norms of international law. The brutal attack was aimed at preventing a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict which could only be reached by a just solution to the Palestine problem.

WIDF expressed its deep solidarity in messages to the General Union of the Palestinian Women and to the League for the Rights of the Lebanese Women. Israeli Prime Minister Begin in a telegram is called on to immediately end the aggression and to withdraw the Israeli troops from Lebanon. U.N. Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim was urgently requested to bring to bear his authority to this end.

ADN Cites Protest

LD180111Y Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, March 17, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

"Filled with utter disgust the people of the German Democratic Republic most strongly condemn the barbarous military aggression by Israel against the Republic of Lebanon", it is said in a statement of the GDR Solidarity Committee issued here on Friday. "Our anger and protest is levelled at the military attack planned for a long time and backed by other imperialist powers with the aim of destroying the patriotic forces of the sovereign state of Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement".

The statement characterises the assault as "a fresh crime of Israel against the territorial integrity of a sovereign state, an open violation of the U.N. Charter, a heavy blow against a just Middle East settlement, against the Arab national liberation movement and as a barbaric violation of human rights".

The people of the German Democratic Republic demand "an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors" from Lebanon. At the same time the demand is being renewed for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and creation of a state of their own.

WORKERS' PARAMILITARY GROUPS TO STAGE 'TACTICAL EXERCISE'

LD181620Y Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Preparations are in progress by the over 400,000 members of the paramilitary "Workers Fighting Groups" in the GDR for large-scale exercises.

The paper DER KAEMPFER which is published by the SED Central Committee says that the maneuvers, which it describes as "tactical exercises", are designed to show that the "fighting groups of the working class" are capable on their own and together with other armed forces "of reliably fulfilling the tasks assigned to them for the protection of the GDR's achievements." According to Information Bureau West the exercises will take place in the late summer and extend over all of the GDR's territory.

FACTORY WORKERS CONDEMN APARTHEID, SEND TELEGRAM

LD180113Y Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, March 17 TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

An end to the apartheid regime in the South African Republic was demanded at a solidarity meeting on Friday of the workers and employers of the metallurgical plant "OST" at Eisenhuettenstadt east of Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic.

In a cable to the South African Prime Minister B. Vorster, the participants in the meeting, on behalf of the 276,000 trade unionists of this region demanded that full rights and liberties be granted to all Africans, all political prisoners be released and nuclear armament be renounced by South Africa.

Earlier Eric Singh, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in the GDR, thanked the staff of the plant for their material support. Solidarity donations of the steel workers for the anti-imperialist struggle last year alone totaled close to half a million marks.

It was just as important, however, to give ideological support for the struggle of the peoples in Southern Africa, Erich Singh emphasized. "First of all moral backing from all the world is needed by the thousands of our trade union officials who are languishing in the prisons of the racist regime. Every solidarity action is a help to them," he stressed. The anti-apartheid year proclaimed by the U.N. was of great value for the progressive forces in southern Africa, he added.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

ID172330Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Mar 78 ID

[Text] A communique has been issued on Wednesday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee, which was chaired by Janos Kadar.

The body commemmorated two recently deceased members, Tivadar Nemeslaki and Lajoz Janossy.

The session discussed and approved the report by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on international questions. The Central Committee attributed great significance to the secretarial conference of the fraternal parties held in Budapest. This provided an opportunity for discussing the experiences gained in international political-ideological work and for the further development of internationalist cooperation. The Central Committee stated that the process of relaxation has advanced, overcoming the barriers, but the extreme circles of monopoly capitalism endeavor to hinder it by increasing the arms race. They confront mankind with a great danger by the production of weapons of mass destruction. The manufacture of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe could produce an extremely serious situation.

Since the reactionary forces are increasing their ideological disruptive work, our party finds ideological struggle inevitable but it holds the view that despite the ideological differences, cooperation between people professing different ideologies in the interests of protecting peace is possible and necessary. We reject the warmongering carried out under the pretext of ideological debate, interference in internal affairs, the campaign of slanders against communists and socialists, which poison the international atmosphere and hinder relaxation.

The development of the communist and workers movement, the increase in its influence are significant factors in the struggle for peace and for that reason international reaction is using all means to disrupt this unity, attempting to bring the communist parties working in the socialist and capitalist countries into opposition with each other. The Central Committee emphasizes that the development of cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is in the interest of all the fraternal parties. Our party still looks to the development of many-sided cooperation of the socialist countries, the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. It regards the joint position of the secretaries of the fraternal parties as its own and will continue to play an active part in the development of ideological cooperation.

The Central Committee has stated in connection with the party's international activities that during the past 3 months the discussions with the leaders of the communist and workers parties provided opportunities for new, wide-ranging exchanges of opinion on the questions of the international communist movement and have further strengthened our bilateral relations with the fraternal parties. Our interstate relations are also developing successfully. The visits by the prime ministers of the PDRY and Jamaica were significant events.

Our government has been active for years in the interests of settling Hungarian-American relations. The Central Committee has evaluated positively the return on the basis of a decision by President Carter of the crown and crown regalia to their rightful owner, the Hungarian people. It would represent a further important stage in the normalization of our relations if the still existing obstacles in the way of discrimination-free mutually advantageous Hungarian-American economic relations could be removed.

In connection with the Belgrade conference, the Central Committee has pointed out that the interests of peoples require the states which signed the Helsinki final act to continue their endeavors for the full realization of the jointly accepted principles.

The Central Committee has expressed its concern about the armed conflict which was brought about by the Cambodian leaders, which only furthers the cause of reaction. It approves of and supports the suggestion made in February by the Vietnamese Government for the urgent ceasing of military action, for a settlement through negotiations.

The Middle East crisis must be settled by political means, instead of separate bargaining, in a comprehensive manner and with the inclusion of all interested parties. Our party and people have shown solidarity from the beginning toward the people of Ethiopia in their struggle for national independence and social progress. They regard the clearing of Somali troops from Ethiopian territory as a significant success because this helps the restoration of peace in the region and the struggle of the progressive forces of Africa.

The Central Committee has stated that the social movement supporting disarmament has strengthened all over the world. It regards the Budapest meeting of European youth as an important event, as well as the social world conference for disarmament held in Geneva. It approves and greatly appreciates the participation of the Hungarian social and mass organizations in the international actions serving the peaceful endeavors of our entire people.

The Central Committee has discussed and accepted the report by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on the situation of the agriculture and food industry and the tasks for its further development. It stated that since the socialist reorganization the rate of development of agricultural production has increased and development has become more even. In the course of 20 years production has increased more than one and a half times, on a smaller land area and with fewer workers.

The average yield of wheat exceeded 40 quintals per hectare last year as opposed to 17 quintals in 1960, while the yield of corn increased from 25 quintals to 47 quintals. Meat production has doubled and poultry meat production has trebled. However, the development of certain branches has not kept pace with requirements; the production of rough fodder, certain industrial plants and vegetables as well as the raising of sheep have failed to attain the level that would have been possible.

Good conditions have been created for the development of food processing. The output of the food industry has increased two and a half times since 1960. However, there is not sufficient harmony between production, and processing marketing. The purchasing of produce has not kept pace with developments elsewhere nor did the construction of cooling and storing facilities.

The natural resources of the country are favorable for the production of almost all important food products; the bulk of our requirements can be met from domestic production. Increasing production can facilitate an increase in exports. The most important task is to increase efficiency by the better use of intellectual and material resources and to improve quality. There is a need for a planned and proportionate development of the production of raw materials, processing, storing and marketing and the elimination of the relative backwardness of the food industry as soon as possible.

The more rapid development of the industrial background, using the possibilities of international cooperation, the satisfaction of the need of the agriculture and food industry for machinery and materials, are important tasks. Further development is facilitated by increasing international economic cooperation, the expansion of the export markets and the raising of the level of foreign trade work.

The proportion of animal husbandry and of the processing industry must be increased in food production. Taking domestic and foreign requirements into consideration, there is a need to maintain varied production. This also means the better use of the land and better adjustment to existing conditions.

The state farms play an important role in the socialist development of agriculture. They farm 13 percent of the agricultural land area and provide approximately 18 percent of goods production. Successful enterprise management characterizes most of them but the level of certain state farms falls below their resources and possibilities. According to the Central Committee, the state farms must continue to act as the vanguard in the intensive development of production; they must play a larger part in the solution of the main tasks. Those who farm less successfully as yet must soon become exemplary socialist large enterprises.

The development of all agricultural cooperatives is of universal interest since they play the decisive role in agriculture. At the same time it is necessary that the production of those agricultural cooperatives farming under less favorable conditions should develop more rapidly. The goal continues to be that the standard of living of the cooperative peasantry should increase, and their conditions of work should improve. The rewards for work should be in line with the quantity and quality of production and personal incomes should depend to a greater extent on the success of cooperative farming.

The development of plant production must be attained by increasing yields, improving quality and the development of the relatively backward branches. Special attention must be paid to increasing the production of our basic fodder, corn. Vegetable and fruit production should secure stable domestic supply and an increase in economical exports. There is a need for a qualitative change in the production of mass fodders, particularly as regards silo corn and in the use of pastures.

Animal husbandry can be developed primarily by the better use of fodders. The bulk of meat production will continue to come from the raising of pigs and poultry. In the case of pig rearing, the further development of industrial production is needed. Cattle and sheep rearing must be based on good quality, cheap mass fodders, the use of byproducts and the use of pasture.

The Central Committee has emphasized that the disproportion between agricultural production and food processing must be gradually eliminated. Primarily meat and poultry processing, the production of vegetable oil and the preserving industry must be developed. Manufacture and product development are highly necessary; there is a need for increased mechanization, the development of transportation and storage and for improving hygiene conditions.

The differences in the levels of social provisions must be gradually eliminated. An indispensable precondition for the development of the cooperative movement is the systematic realization of the requirements of democracy.

The work of the self-governing organs must be adjusted to the changing enterprise conditions. The general meeting should decide on basic social and economic issues but the rule of the discussions of the meetings of delegates, the discussions of brigades and of the different sections should also increase. A resolute stand must be taken against views and practices which devalue democratism.

The Central Committee has stated in connection with the activities of the household and subsidiary plots that they have made a significant contribution to the results. They produce half of the total quantity of pork and their contribution is decisive in the production of eggs, in small animal rearing and in the production of certain types of fruit and vegetables. The party definitely supports farming on the household plots and takes a stand against its underestimation and the mistaken practices which occasionally take place which weaken the security of production and are against the interests of both the producers and of the people's economy. The modernization of farming on the household plots and its specialization must be facilitated and the security of production and marketing must be insured.

The wide-ranging use of scientific resolves is important also in the agricultural enterprises, the more up-to-date organization of production. The most significant form of cooperation is the industrial-type production system. For that reason it is necessary to insure the maintenance of the appropriate standards and their further development. It is necessary to make more strict the conditions for their establishment and functioning. The new form of cooperation is the experimental agrarian industry associations, which, according to early experiences are working well. The variety in the forms of cooperation is a feature of the development of agriculture; these should be retained in the future as well. On the other hand, it is a requirement that the use of the available intellectual and material resources should be economical and should produce a larger clear income.

The yield of [word indistinct] area has increased; at the same time the area of arable land has decreased by approximately 400,000 hectares in 15 years. An area larger than necessary has been withdrawn from cultivation and the resolution concerning the protection of good quality land has not been carried out satisfactorily. The protection of the arable land is of outstanding social interest, for that reason it is necessary to restrict its use for other purposes, it is necessary to increase the productivity of the soil, particularly by way of irrigation, drainage and the improvement of the soil.

At present the proportion of active agricultural earners as a percentage of all earners is 19 percent; in 1960 it was 34 percent. In the coming years this proportion will decrease even further. Parallel with this, the role of mechanization, the use of chemicals, skill, training and education will increase. The changing demands require that the training of skilled workers should be more planned and the same applies to further training as well. As regards agrarian research, it must be concentrated on those tasks which, because of the particular requirements, can be solved in our country best. At the same time better use must be made of participation in international cooperation, particularly in the CEMA goal programs. In the interests of the practical use of scientific results it is necessary to increase the joint incentives for researchers and producers.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the level of production in the agriculture and food industry depends increasingly on the quantity and quality of the industrial products produced for it.

This is shown by the fact that the increase of agricultural production by one and a half times required an almost fourfold increase in the use of materials of industrial origin. The agriculture and food industry machine manufacturing has trebled its production during the past decade but has only partially satisfied requirements. The volume of imports is greater than necessary. We will continue the industrialization of agriculture, and so in particular we wibl develop the machine and chemicals industries so that they will better fulfill domestic demand. At the same time the possibilities for social economic cooperation must also be used. The better organization of machine repair, the supply of spare parts and of the service network, as well as the development of the infrastructure cannot be delayed.

The tasks require the raising of the standard of central and branch planning. In the course of this the increased size of agricultural enterprises and the higher level of technical provisions must be taken into consideration. The system of management must be developed so that central planning should become more effective, while at the same time the independence and responsibility of the economic organizations should increase. In the opinion of the Central Committee, in the interests of the security of production and marketing the system of contracts valid for several years should be used in a wider sphere. It is necessary to strengthen contract discipline, improve purchasing and the organization of marketing.

In the interests of the systematic realization of the party's agrarian policy it is necessary to strengthen the party's directing, organizing and controlling activities. The party organizations must develop the membership's level of political education and the trade unions must strengthen the unity of production and interest representation. The KISZ organizations must help in the solution of the new, important tasks arising from the scientific-technological revolution. The National Council of Producers cooperatives and the regional association must increase their influence in the interests of economic cooperation.

The task at the present time is to consolidate and further develop the present achievements. The further, harmonized, intensive and efficient development of the agriculture and food industry must be solved in accordance with the requirements of the country, the entire people's economy. The guidelines of the Central Committee determine the tasks for the longer term, but they also provide guidance for the solution of the timely tasks. The Central Committee has every confidence that the state farms, the producers' cooperatives, the workers in the food industry will continue, with the support of our society, to carry out their tasks with honor and will raise Hungarian agriculture to a higher level, to the benefit of us all.

NEMES-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

LD200100Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party under Dezso Nemes, member of the Political Committee left Sunday for Colombo to attend the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, due to open on 22 March. Thence the delegation is due to travel to India and attend on March 31 the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

GIEREK ADDRESSES 11TH PZPR PLENUM

LD172220Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 17 March session of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee--recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades: At today's plenary session of the Central Committee we have reviewed a problem of key social and economic significance. The development of agriculture and an increase in foodstuffs production is at the center of attention of our party and state authorities, attracting, for understandable reasons, the interest of our public. The development of agriculture and an increase in foodstuffs production consumes material means which grow annually and requires an effort on the part of the whole of our people. That is why the party, guided by the socioeconomic development strategy mapped out by the sixth congress which has as its overriding goal the well-being of the individual, has worked out at the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee a long-term comprehensive program in this field.

Leaning upon the achievements scored in People's Poland, we have drawn up a path of accelerating the modernization of agriculture, of overcoming the massive backwardness of our countryside and of an ever more effective solution for the food problem. Today, from the vantage point of over 3 years, we can state that we have achieved substantial progress in the implementation of these tasks.

The technological base of agriculture has grown considerably. The standard of agricultural knowledge and culture has gone up, as has the interest in working in agriculture.

The part played by the countryside in the development of agricultural production has increased. Beneficial changes in agricultural structure are taking place. It is mainly thanks to this, despite the known difficulties caused by consecutive years of ever worse harvests, that we have been able to insure a further growth in food consumption.

However, we have not managed, despite a significant increase in the imports of crops and fodders, to cope with the demand for meat, which steadily grows each year. We carefully approach the problems connected with satisfying the food requirements of the population. We are undertaking actions, which are both essential and, under present conditions, possible in order to lessen the difficulties which crop up on the meat market and in order to simultaneously create lasting foundations for systematic improvement.

A further development of agriculture is of decisive importance. In striving to attain this goal, we shall be guided as we have been hitherto, by the fixed principles of agricultural policy, which were developed in 1971 with the participation of the ZSL.

The link between the growth of agricultural production and the systematic improvement in the living standards of the rural population arises out of the essence of our socialist agricultural policy. The extension of free medical care to farmers and the recent extension of retirement pay to them was clear proof of this. We have grounds for asserting that our agricultural policy well serves the common interests of peasants, workers and the whole of society. It has gained general respect and support. The second nationwide party conference and today's plenum fully confirmed that it is correct. It is a stable policy, one which ensures prospects for every farmer, for all farms which develop agricultural production and increases deliveries of agricultural products. This policy constitutes an integral part of the socioeconomic development strategy and the socialist construction in Poland. That is why it will be consistently continued.

Our agricultural policy, shaped and implemented jointly with the ZSL, envisages a further modernizatinn of agriculture. This must take place, as before, on many levels. A further development of the technological base and services base of agriculture is necessary. It is necessary to be consistently concerned with the growth of rural culture, with the level of agricultural training and education, with perfecting the qualifications of those employed in agriculture, promoting a fuller utilization of scientific achievements in agricultural practice. In a word: modernization of agriculture is a multifaceted process, a process whichenvisages a growth of productivity and a higher level of conditions of work and life in the countryside and, as a result, larger agricultural and food production. We assign for these purposes an ever growing amount of material and financial means allowed for by the plan. What is at stake at present is that these means must be used in a more rational way. We are all responsible for this.

The party control checks over the progress of implementing the tasks adopted in the past which preceded today's plenum and have made it possible to make a deeper analysis of the situation in the agriculture and foodstuffs industry. Discussions with the farmers, meetings of party organizations and of the rural branches of the Union of Socialist Youth, party meetings at enterprises which render services to agriculture have become a source of social inspiration and have pointed out the tasks on which we should concentrate our attention.

From the materials presented for today's plenum it transpires that the basic tasks of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum program are being implemented correctly, in principle. However, at the same time, the need for a more consistent and a more effective implementation of the agricultural production and an improvement in the foodstuffs industry has been correctly pointed out in the discussion.

This is, I repeat, correct. Summing up the work of today's plenum, I wish to stress, in particular, a few key issues on which our party organizations, first of all, branches of the Socialist Youth Union--and first and foremost farmers, as well as all socioeconomic institutions and organizations involved in agriculture--should concentrate their attention today.

Firstly, the production potential of the land must be used better and more fully. Comrades have correctly pointed out in the discussion that we have still much to do in this field and everything should be done to make every hectare of land yield an ever bigger harvest. The directions of action and the tasks are known. One must implement them more effectively.

At the same time, proposals have been worked out for a further improvement of cultivation of land reserves for perfecting the economic and financial support for taking over the developing land. They must be quickly implemented in order that land development, including land that has changed hands, should take place in conditions of a constant growth of productivity.

We must continue to resolutely prevent cases of land waste and not allow a groundless hand-over of land for nonagricultural purposes.

Secondly, the production of fodder should be increased substantially in order to make it possible to gradually achieve self-sufficiency for Poland, in this field. The proposals made in this matter are just and valuable. They have dealt with, among other things, the improvement in crops and extension of the cultivation of grain, maize, and productive crops for fodder, popularization of silage and other methods of preservation of fodder, the increased production and more effective use of industrial fodder and the intensification of farming on grasslands. Some of these proposals continue to be neglected.

Particular attention should be paid to the proposals dealing with the better utilization of potatoes as fodder and as an industrial product. This requires better management of seeds, improvement in crops and popularization of the right kind of methods of preservation and processing. The management of fodders constitutes a wide-ranging sphere; on the question of its development much can be said by both the agricultural science and practice.

Increased fodder reserves on every farm and their rational utilization should become a basic criterion of efficiency. We are putting the question, dear comrades, quite clearly. At present it is a top priority task to rapidly increase the production of grain and fodders, to cut losses in equipment and storage, and to provide for a rational utilization of equipment and storage. Only in this way shall we create conditions for a steady development of stockbreeding and be able to systematically improve Poland's supplies of animal products.

This is why we should, while continuing our effort in the rebuilding and further development of animal husbandry, strive to base it increasingly on the fodder reserves of our own farms. The state will continue to give help in the matter of fodder to our farmers, but their own fodder should provide a basis for well-organized animal husbandry.

Thirdly, we should consolidate the processing of agricultural raw materials and make better use of produce obtained at a considerable outlay of resources and human effort of those engaged in farming. We positively assess the progress achieved so far in the processing of agricultural raw materials. We have enriched and extended the range of foods and we have put on the market many new products. It is important that as many as possible products of good quality are obtained from the raw materials we grow. But so far the opportunities in this respect are not being fully exploited.

Much more attention should be paid to the improvement in the organization of procurement and cutting the losses which are made in commerce. We should improve the standards in the management of agricultural raw materials on the part of the enterprises of the agricultural and food industry. We should speed up the development of modern storage facilities for agricultural produce land, better coordinate the production of refrigeration installations. We should act resolutely against the production of goods of poor quality and against instances of poor management of agricultural raw materials and products, which result from carelessness, poor organization of labor and lack of supervision. More attention to these matters should be paid by party organizations, the social and economic aktivs of enterprises, and workers' self-government.

Fourthly, we must have improvement in the effectiveness of management of production resources in agriculture and the whole food sector. You, comrades, have quite properly pointed out the great volume of reserves existing in the better utilization of machines and mechanization in agriculture, farm buildings, land improvement, mineral and organic fertilizers, fodders and other resources and materials.

We must reach for these reserves more effectively in every village and parish and in every farm.

Our conversations with farmers and rural aktivs indicate that considerable production reserves exist in private farms. Our state, in accordance with the accepted principles of our farm policy, gives farmers help in the utilization of those reserves, increases with each passing year the supplies of agricultural production resources and credits to finance the investments and production activity and widens the opportunities for general and vocational education of people working on the land. Our state guarantees and will continue to guarantee the profitability of farm production, and the gradual growth in rural incomes.

Our policy helps to improve the quality of working and living conditions of our farming people. We are trying, comrades, to increase the productivity of all peasant farms. This is vital to securing a growth in our reserves of grain and fodders and a continued increase in the production of stock and other farm products.

In recent years a growing number of farmers have engaged in the initiative to modernize their farms and increase their productivity. This is a good thing; we are giving our support to these initiatives and creating favorable conditions for the development of specialized farms and cooperation in agriculture. The popularization among our farmers of specialization and cooperation is at this time one of the main guidelines of our farm policy. The attention of rural party organizations, ZSL circles, the agricultural service and the administrative service establishments should be concentrated on these tasks.

Specialized farms should have priority in the opportunities to buy machines and other means of production. Every farmer engaged in specialization, increasing his production and also increasing the area of his farm by taking no more land for farming should be sure that he will receive concrete help. [as heard]

Polish farmers and agricultural workers are well known for their hard work and enterprise and for their conscientious attitude to work. Their effort to increase farm production expresses in the best possible way their support for party policy. We appeal to all farmers and agricultural workers for better utilization of existing production possibilities and reserves. We are convinced that we can count on a continued increase in your production and social efforts. May the emulation of the best farmers become the target for your ambition and general effort.

At present the vocation of farmer enjoys high social status and prestige; we shall continue to strengthen it. In this we are sure that farmers, aware of their civic duties, will not spare any effort to increase the effectiveness of their farms and in this way to increase the production of food in Poland. In this effort, effective help should be given to farmers by agricultural circles and rural cooperatives. The importance of their role is proven by the fact that nearly all supplies to peasant farms and the whole procurement of farm produce are managed by rural cooperatives, the peasant self-help parish cooperatives, and, in the field of services, by the agricultural circles. This is why their efficient activity is of enormous productive and social importance.

The further, rapid development of the rural cooperative movement and the liquidation of shortcomings and failures in its work will have a beneficial influence on the growth of farm production. In addition, we are placing increased tasks before the agricultural circles, whose main task is to provide production services for peasant farms. The rate of development of these services is still too slow. Their range is too small and their quality is too low.

Specialization of individual farms which, after all, depend on their own work carried out by peasant families, requires a further development of services, of modifying their organization to suit changing conditions and growing needs. The peasant self-government has much to do in improving the services for agriculture. It unites millions of members and also has extensive possibilities of controlling and influencing the improvement in services for the farmers. The stance of people engaged in the work of agricultural self-government in the countryside and in the parishes decides whether or not these possibilities are used.

Their active work and uncompromising attitude in the struggle with mismanagement and wastage, with an incorrect approach to problems of the farmers and with bad organization of labor in certain agricultural products and in purchasing and turnover centers is a condition for an effective elimination of all that hampers farmers and for disseminating all that is conducive to better work by farmers.

Specialists from the parish agricultural service and from organizations that cooperate with agriculture should be the closest advisors and helpers of farmers in adopting production decisions and in perfecting the organization of production and modernization of farms. Tens of thousands of people work in these services. An overwhelming majority of them are qualified experts, selfless people who correctly understand our party's policy and who see their place in its implementation. Comrades, what is at stake is to focus their attention and their efforts on the most important issues which are decisive in the growth of agricultural production.

Agricultural production in individual farms is based, to a large extent, on the work of women. Their selflessness and resourcefulness is of enormous importance for a growth of agricultural production and for the development of every farm. Thanks to rural women, the best traditions of the Polish family are cultivated in the countryside. It is also in the countryside that the greatest number of children are born. The effort of bringing them up is born, in the main, by women--their mothers. That is why, in our social policy, we shall continue to extend special care for the problems of rural women. We had this in mind when we introduced universally, both in town and in the countryside, a single benefit payment on the birth of a child. Rural women are ever more active in social work. The activities of branches of rural housewives merit particular respect. We should energetically continue actions aimed at lessening the toil of rural women. This applies, in particular, to mechanizing animal and plant production.

There is a need to expand consumer services in the countryside. It is necessary to further improve the work of trade centers. Concern over these issues is an important task of local authorities and party organizations.

We approach the essential needs of the rural youth with particular care. The rural youth have been choosing the profession of farmer ever more widely, consciously and as a matter of preference. We shall continue to expand the possibilities for vocational training and retraining of this section of young people. Our countryside is changing its appearance. Many modern, even better equipped houses are being built. Social and cultural centers are springing up, as are new schools. The trade and services network is expanding and the state of the roads is getting better.

We shall promote these progressive processes further. We shall meet halfway each social initiative that speeds them up. Our party and state are interested in having the countryside become an ever more attractive place of work and life. We count on the active participation of young people in modernizing the Polish countryside.

From the parish executive officers, party organizations and People's Councils we expect a creation, jointly with the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] of an atmosphere conducive to making young people stay on in the countryside, to making them take over farms, increasing the output of agricultural production and effieiency. Here much depends on teachers and educators at schools on all levels. Teachers have always been the pioneers of social progress, education and culture in the countryside. They should, this time too, demonstrate their maximum devotion. The unification of all the social forces of the countryside in the work on implementing the development tasks is the necessary condition for further progress. The parishes and parish committees of our party, which guide political work in the countryside, jointly with the branches of the ZSL, play an ever greater coordinating role in this field.

Primary level Peoples Councils have recently been elected. Tens of thousands of the most experienced rural activists, entrusted with social trust, have become their members. We should, in our everyday practice, strengthen the coordinating functions and the control functions of the parish Peoples Councils, we should raise the authority of the councillor and we should assign high importance to the plans and programs adopted by the councils. First and foremost, we should create conditions for their full implementation. In this way it will become possible to increase their influence on the development of agricultural production, the level of management, order and esthetics in the countryside.

The work of the parish executive officers is ever more efficient and efficacious. Recently, the parishes have become strengthened. They have integrated themselves both socially and economically and they have consolidated their cadres. At present it is necessary to better use their potential to influence the growth of agricultural production. Many parishes have already become real miniature social and economic regions. However, a certain proportion of them continue to devote insufficient effort to the realization of these tasks. Therefore, there arises the need for a further increase in efforts aimed in this direction. It is also necessary to gradually increase the powers of parishes and to equip them with the means that would make it possible to more efficiently use reserves in order to increase food production.

Parish authorities should more effectively influence the rational development of land and undertake actions aimed at developing the production of fodder, thereby making it possible to further develop livestock breeding. They should also extend care over a speedier improvement of the management of arable land and over a proper maintenance of water conservation--land improvement installations and development of water reserves and reservoirs.

It is necessary to increase services and to make them more effective. It is necessary to develop local processing and food production, especially fruits and vegetables, baking, confectionary and dairy production.

The government has debated the issue of creating a special fund in order to boost the development of the local processing and production of agricultural commodities and foodstuffs. Parishes and economic organizations which have been good managers and which have presented the best proposals and initiatives will be able to avail themselves of it. Voivodships should also extend greater aid to parishes in all these actions.

Dear comrades: An increasingly important place in our agriculture is occupied by socialized farms, state farms and production cooperatives. They should continue to extend, even more intensively, their efforts aimed at the better utilization of reserves in increased farm production and at the popularization of modern methods of land cultivation and stock raising. In recent years, socialized farms have gained much valuable experience in cooperation with private farmers. That experience should be consolidated and preference given to those forms which help to better exploit the production capacities of private farms, the labor reserves which exist on them and their accommodation and land.

The period which has elapsed since the sixth congress was marked by a continuous economic consolidation of socialized farming. It has become an important factor in the transformations which are taking place in our countryside. We should strengthen the positive trends which have appeared in the development of state farms and production cooperatives, taking advantage of the social and economic conditions which exist to help in this process. To this end we are improving the economic and financial systems which operate in the socialized farms.

We appeal to the workers employed at state farms, to members of production cooperatives and to the party organizations on those farms, to increasingly transform their farms into centers of high agricultural production and modernization. Important tasks rest with the industries which supply farms with production resources and improve the effectiveness of farm work. In recent years, considerable investment outlays have been allocated to the development of those industries. Because of this there has been a constant increase in the supplies of machines and installations for our agriculture.

While regrouping, in accordance with the fifth and ninth plenum resolutions, the capacities and resources of our national economy, we shall create conditions which will help to develop even more rapidly our farm machines industry and equipment. We shall continue the comprehensive mechanization of the main directions of farm production in both plant cultivation and animal husbandry.

In the next few years, the efficient implementation of the tasks we face in the construction and modernization of farm machines factories will be of fundamental importance. This will apply in particular to the reconstruction of the tractor industry, which forms the basis of the mechanization of farming. In modernizing the Polish tractor industry, we shall at the same time develop our cooperation in the production of more powerful tractors with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. At the same time we should speed up the work we are doing in correctly solving the problems facing agricultural transport.

There are difficulties in increasing the supplies of mineral fertilizers, the use of which is rapidly growing in accord with the growth in agricultural methods. You have mentioned this today in your debates. This is why we have embarked upon the construction of a large mineral fertilizer factory, in Police-2. But this will not fully meet the needs of our agriculture. This is why we need to modernize several existing works which produce nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. This matter should be considered by the government as early as this year. We should find solutions which would enable us to fully meet the needs of our agriculture for mineral fertilizers in the next 5 years.

We are engaged in the implementation of a wide-ranging program for the development and modernization of our agriculture and foodstuffs industry. We are transforming this industry into one of the leading branches of the national economy. This is demanded by the interests of our country and by the growing needs of consumers in the field of nutrition. In the past 7 years much has been done in this field. In that period we have built 220 major food industry factories, including 21 in the meat industry, 55 in the dairy industry, 40 in the grain milling and 24 in refrigeration. A considerable proportion of existing factories has been modernized.

That is why the production of this industry in 1971-78 will nearly double. We shall continue to develop and modernize this industry, particularly the dairy industry, poultry industry, fruit and vegetable processing industry, and the storage and refrigeration industry. In this we shall give more attention to the problems of modernization and construction of minor and medium-size factories in, among other locations, parishes. In this connection we must increase the national production of machines and installations for the agricultural processing industry and take advantage of the broad opportunities provided by cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

Comrades, I have mentioned only a few problems connected with the construction of modern technical facilities for our food sector. It is important that in the next few years, in the period up to 1980, we insure that the tasks in this field which were laid down in the 5-year plan are efficiently carried out. At the same time, we should even now think about creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the tasks, which, on a much broader scale, will have to be undertaken in the following 5-year period, in 1981-1985.

The further acceleration of the process of modernization of our agriculture should be one of the main provisions of the next 5-year plan. We have to prepare for it now. We must and shall increase our investment in the agriculture and food sector, by increasing the proportion of outlays for that purpose in the total investment outlays of our national economy. It is important that these outlays should be well used, that the investment should be targeted accurately, efficiently and effectively. This also requires that we develop appropriate contracting capacities in our construction organizations. They should already be thinking about training of staff for enterprises engaged in contracting in the agriculture and foodstuffs industry.

The steady increase in the output and supplies of resources of industrial origin for our agriculture is a concrete testimony to the growing participation by the working class and all working people in the solution of our people's food problems. In this process we see, among other things, a new content to the workers and peasants alliance. We are deeply convinced that the workers, technicians and engineers, all employees in works supplying our agriculture with industrial means of farm production, will not spare effort to carry out properly the planned tasks.

In carrying out the quantity tasks, we must pay increasing attention to the improvement in the quality and modernity of output. It is important, dear comrades, that the machines and installations we supply to our agriculture should be durable and reliable. The engineering industry and the steel industry should give this problem greater attention, improve the quality of materials, increase the output of spare parts and streamline the technical servicing of the machines and installations they produce.

We are also counting on the growing contribution and commitment on the part of our scientists in the solution of the social and production problems of the food sector. This applies not only to the agricultural sciences, but also to all fields of knowledge which indirectly or directly could contribute to progress in farming, increase the food supplies and improve their utilization.

We expect the employees of the agricultural and foodstuffs industry to increase their concern for the rational exploitation of agricultural raw materials so that nothing is wasted of what our land has born so that the consumer may get more food of better quality.

In this matter much depends on the effort of our trade workers. Our trade workers should increase the care they take of proper storage of food, and of organizing sales in such a way as to make sure that food reaches the consumer in top quality.

The efforts of scientific research institutes should be more concentrated round concrete problems connected with the growth of agricultural production and food processing. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of research and to introduce their results into practice effectively. Apart from the research program of the government and ministries it is also necessary to embark on new subjects connected with the biological and technical-organizational progress in the foodstuffs industry. Intensification of the protein production is of particular significance. There exist large possibilities for increasing plant protein production through dissemination and cultivation of high protein content plants. This would be of key significance for an improvement of the country's fodder balance. Much attention should also be devoted to improving water conservancy.

Development of agriculture and an increase in foodstuffs production is in the vital interest of all the citizens of our country. Promoting fast progress in this field is a social and patriotic duty.

Comrades, at today's plenary session we have discussed basic problems of the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

This year's results will be of decisive significance for the implementation of these tasks. These target tasks we have been talking about must be translated--right now--into the language of everyday practice. It is necessary to determine what should be done by whom in order to make sure that the aims set in this year's plan are attained.

Spring is coming--thus, a period of intensive field work is coming. The yields and the harvest will depend on how this work is begun; on the soil and seeds preparation; on utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers reserves; on the use made of machines and tools; on securing the preservation and cultivation of plants and on the timely execution of all agricultural work.

Let us remember that the sum total of this work and these efforts will make for pregress in our foodstuffs industry. Let us overlook nothing. Let us use all available reserves. Let us use fully and properly the means at our disposal--and they are not insignificant.

Agriculture has this year at its disposal a greater amount of technological means. Much will depend on our work; on resourcefulness and on solid execution of one's duties. It is precisely this that we expect from the farmers, from all those whose toil promotes growth in the production of food.

Attention of our party organizations, branches of the ZSL, People's Councils, parish executive officers and all social forces of the countryside should be concentrated on the tasks connected with increasing agricultural production.

During the period of people's power we have solved in our country many key social and economic problems. Our country is developing dynamically, though not without periodic tensions and difficulties. Satisfying the constantly growing needs of the population is the overriding aim and main content of our party's policy.

The more we are able to eliminate all that hampers systematic work, the more conscientiously and solidly each economic unit and worker carry out their tasks, the faster we shall solve these problems.

Dear comrades, we have a very real chance to catch up with the delays that have appeared, a real chance for a rapid increase in food production over the next few years. We have a chance to further raise the living standard and modernization of the Polish countryside. This is one of the most important tasks of our party; this is our common, national concern. [applause]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE

LD1800447 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text of resolution adopted by PZPR Central Committee at conclusion of 17 March session of its 11th plenum--read by announcer]

[Text] Having heard the materials put forward for debate and following a thorough discussion, the Central Committee has resolved to accept the report delivered by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, "For Further Consistent Implementation of the Program of Agricultural Development and Improvement in People's Nutrition," as a guideline for the work of the party and government authorities in putting into practice the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Central Committee states that the program of agricultural development and improvement in the nutrition of the people, outlined by the 15th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in October 1974, will continue to be implemented consistently with the participation of the whole national economy. The full exploitation of production reserves is a priority task in all sectors of agriculture. This is why intensive and systematic efforts to better exploit the existing reserves and production capacities in our agriculture are essential to insure continued growth in food production, above all by means of a full and rational utilization of productive land; by the production of better food and concern for food reserves; by effective solution of the fodder problem by, among other things, increased grain production and productive fodder plants; by rational husbandry and use of fodders and therefore by achieving an improvement in the grain and fodder supplies in Poland, an essential condition for stable development of stock raising; by constant improvement of the knowledge and skills of our farmers and also of the qualifications of workers on farms and in all parts of the food sector; by the consolidation of the processing industry and better management of agricultural raw materials; by increasing the range of foods; by improving their quality; by further improving food storage and commerce; and by a systematically improving management of the means of production in farming and the whole food sector.

At the same time this calls for insuring that supplies of industrial aids to farm production are provided on time in 1978-80 and in accordance with the 1976-80 5-year plan, and for efforts to insure that the deliveries of those aids will increase in the following 5-year plan.

The Central Committee, taking into account the implementation of the motions put forward at the 11th plenum, resolves to instruct the Government of the Polish People's Republic to embark on activity which will insure that the program for the development of farming and tasks in food production will continue to be implemented efficiently, and to carry out systematic checks to see that the tasks laid down are carried out by the local and economic administration. The plenum resolves to instruct party bodies and organizations to engage in political and organizational activity to create conditions required for the full accomplishment of tasks arising from the program of agricultural development and feeding of the people, and to carry out systematic party checks insuring that these tasks are carried out properly. The plenum resolves to instruct the PZPR deputies' club to move, together with the ZSL deputies' club, at the next session of the Sejm to instruct the chamber to consider a report on the implementation of the program for agricultural development and improvement in people's nutrition and other tasks in this field.

The Central Committee appeals to all PZPR members and members of the ZSL to actively participate in the implementation of the tasks facing the agriculture and food sector, to initiate activities and develop labor competition aimed at the greatest possible utilization of production reserves, to insure, by their own example, the efficient and productive labor of those employed in farming by providing services for farming and other areas of the food sector. It appeals to farmers, workers employed in agriculture, women, members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and all young people in rural areas to increase farm production, to modernize their farms, and to utilize more fully production reserves in all sectors of our agriculture. It appeals to parish people's councilors and those employed in services for agriculture and agricultural self-government organizations to broaden production services, improve their quality and punctuality, and develop social checks to insure that the reserves in farm production are utilized and that there is an improvement in the work of the bodies which provide services for agriculture. It appeals to the staffs of the food industry to make better use of agricultural raw materials, to cut losses in all stages of commerce and processing, and to further improve the quality of products.

It appeals to the staffs of the agricultural machine industry, the chemical industry, and the whole working class to contribute by their work to the improvement of agricultural supplies by up-to-date means of production and increased production of (?plants) in Poland. It appeals to scientists to make a further, appreciable contribution to the study of current and long-term problems of increasing farm production, the modernization of agriculture and improvement in food production. It appeals to all the people in our country to contribute, by their efforts and attitude, to a satisfactory implementation of the party program of agricultural development and improvement of people's nutrition.

The Central Committee draws attention to the fact that in the current 5-year plan the careful preparation for and proper accomplishment of this year's farm work and improvement in processing, storage and commerce in farm products is of particular importance for accomplishing food sector tasks. In this connection, it is essential that appropriate initiatives in this direction be developed and that supervision be improved.

The Central Committee expresses its conviction that by the common effort of farmers and food sector employees and with the support of all the people of our country, further considerable progress will be made in the implementation of the program adopted at the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee and at the 7th Congress of the PZPR.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SCORES ISRAELI ACTION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

AU1714467 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Marek Pogodowski commentary: "Aggression"]

[Text] This had to come. For a long time observers have been indicating that there was a danger of yet another Israeli attack against southern Lebanon where the bases and camps of the Palestinian fighters are located. People in Tel Aviv are saying that the present military action in the Middle East, in which over 25,000 Israeli soldiers are participating and which is the biggest since 1973, constitutes a retaliation for the Palestinians' action last Saturday. There is no doubt, however, that this is merely a pretext. In their statements yesterday Begin's ministers did not try to conceal the fact that the primary issue is to completely exterminate the Palestinians, which for Tel Aviv would amount to liquidating the most important obstacle to all the further moves aimed at preserving the status quo of Israel.

Southern Lebanon became "Palestinian territory" after King Husayn had settled bloody accounts with the Palestinian movement in Jordan. Refugee camps and the people exiled from their homeland were resettled in southern Lebanon, where they awaited their return to their homeland and where Palestinian units composed of Palestinians born in exile were trained. We do not exaggerate when we say that the main military and political strength of the Palestinian movement, with which all the sides of the Middle East conflict had to reckon, was situated in southern Lebanon.

It is common knowledge that any solution to the Middle East question is impossible without solving the Palestinian question. On every occasion Israel has done its best to physically annihilate the Palestinians. Attacks against southern Lebanon have been launched regularly for years. Actually, southern Lebanon has been the only Israeli-Arab front with active fighting.

Now when but a step is needed to achieve a separatist peace between Cairo and Tel Aviv it has become obvious once again that nothing can be achieved in the Middle East without settling the Palestinian question.

To liquidate the Palestinian movement and to impose the Israeli-Egyptian plan for solving the conflict on the Arabs, Israel has begun a total war against the Palestinians. This is the true aspect of Tel Aviv's supposed retaliation in Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD172020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1978--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu who paid an official visit of friendship to Syria at the invitation of Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi, arrived back in Bucharest on March 17.

GDR'S STOPH ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 18 MAR

AU171505Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Bucharest today. He is paying an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Comrade Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the joint government commission on economic cooperation; Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Rudi [as heard] Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Gerhard Nitzsche, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Upon his arrival at Otopeni Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the two countries, Comrade Willi Stoph was welcomed with great cordiality by Comrade Manea Manescu and Comrade Ion Patan and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime ministers; Mihai Marinescu, first vice chairman of the Council for Socioeconomic Organization and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint government commission for economic cooperation; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy staff were also present. The national anthems of the two countries were played and the honor guard presented arms.

Stoph, Manescu Begin Talks

LD182022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 18 March, AGERPRES--The talks between Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, started in Bucharest on March 18.

The two heads of government examined on the occasion the evolution of bilateral relations and appreciated the steady development of the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of activity, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

During the talks an important place was held by the analysis of the economic relations between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, relations witnessing a sustained development year by year.

Examined were the measures that have to be taken by both sides for finalizing the ventures covenanted at top level concerning the cooperation and specialization in industrial production, technology and scientific research, and the expansion of commercial exchanges. Highlighted were in this context new possibilities of expanding the cooperation and collaboration ventures in various fields of activity.

Visit to Arges County

LD182023Y Bucharest in English 1924 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 18 March, AGERPRES--In the afternoon, Willi Stoph and Manea Manescu arrived in the Arges County. The two prime ministers visited the main production sections of the Pitesti petrochemical combine.

CEAUSESCU CABLES LEONE ON MORO'S KIDNAPING

AU171859Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has sent the following cable to the president of the Italian Republic, Giovanni Leone:

We have learned with concern and indignation about the kidnaping of Aldo Moro, a prominent figure in Italian political life and an individual who is well known in our country for the contribution he has made to developing Romanian-Italian relations.

Disapproving most firmly of this terrorist action, I want to express the hope that the efforts being made by the Italian authorities will be successful and that Aldo Moro will be freed as soon as possible, the telegram reads in conclusion.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS MPR COUNTERPART

LD181749Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 18 March, AGERPRES--A festive meeting devoted to the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army Day, attended by generals, officers, master sergeants and NCOs of the Bucharest garrison, took place on March 17, in the Romanian capital.

On the occasion, Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defense of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army General Batyn Dorj, minister of national defence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV ARTISTIC EXCHANGE--A protocol on artistic exchange was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian agency for artistic management and the Yugoslav agencies for concerts for 1978-79 and 1980. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU]

TITO CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD172002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

["Statement by the President of the Republic"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, made the following statement today concerning Israel's aggression against Lebanon:

"Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon, accompanied by the mass killing of people and destruction, represents the crudest violation of the sovereignty and integrity of an independent nonalined country and the violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and international law. It also represents a challenge to the entire international community and to peace in the world. The aim of this arrogant armed attack is to eliminate the PLO as one of the key factors in settling the Middle East crisis and realizing the inalienable legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

"The policy of force which Israel uses against its neighbors and to which it regularly resorts as a means of imposing its own conditions is extremely dangerous to the peace and security of all the countries of that region and thereby also of the broader international community.

"With these and similar acts, Israel increasingly demonstrates its lack of readiness for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and proves that its intention is to keep the occupied Arab territories.

"It is high time the international community most energetically opposed this expansionist policy and behavior of Israel. In this respect, a special role and responsibility lies with the UN Security Council and especially with its permanent members, whose duty is to adopt immediate and resolute measures to force Israel to withdraw without delay and unconditionally from the occupied Lebanese territory."

MEDIA VIEW ISRAELI INVASION, MIDEAST SITUATION

TANJUG Journalists' Statement

LD182004Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18, TANJUG)--Israel's aggression upon independent and non-aligned Lebanon is yet another blunt provocation to the world public and a serious threat to world peace, Yugoslav journalists said in a statement on Israel's recent aggression upon Lebanon.

The journalists stated their determination to continue efforts to unmask Israel's aggressive policy in their writing. The journalists--TANJUG's and Yugoslav news paper correspondents stationed abroad, as well as editors and commentators in the country--are taking part in a seminar on information and foreign affairs underway in Belgrade. At the same time, they expressed the readiness to support Lebanon's struggle to preserve its sovereignty, as well as the justified struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable national rights. In their statement, the seminar participants urge all foreign correspondents to be objective in their coverage of the Israeli Government's actions and thereby contribute to public condemnation of war actions in which innocent civilians perish.

Yugoslav journalists are confident that such a position would be in the interest of all peoples in this region and in the interest of worldwide peace.

In their statement, the journalists voice solidarity with their Lebanese and Palestinian colleagues.

Belgrade Radio Comment

AU182055Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

[Talk by TANJUG Beirut correspondent Predrag Stamenkovic]

[Text] The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, in which several hundred innocent Lebanese citizens and Palestinian refugees have perished so far, expresses rather explicitly the hawk mentality of Begin's team which is in power, or rather its lack of readiness to meet demands to finally create the conditions for a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis.

Instead of agreeing to a withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the June 1967 war and to restoring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, Begin's 30,000 soldiers have crossed the border of their northern neighbor, while planes marked by the Star of David are unsparingly sowing death and devastation in Lebanese settlements, particularly in the Palestinian refugee camps. However, regardless of the fact that this aggression in itself is very dangerous, it may bring about a sober view in those few Arab capitals where illusions existed that Begin's regime allegedly was about to accept a just solution of the Middle East crisis, that is, of the Palestinian problem.

If the attack of the Palestinian commands in the vicinity of Tel Aviv had helped to quickly uncover [words indistinct] of the present ruling team of Israel, this attack may with time contribute to reviving the efforts aimed at uniting the Arab ranks, whose solidarity has been greatly shaken following the disputed and, for the time being, unsuccessful peace initiative launched by Cairo. It is difficult to imagine that Begin would so easily dare to embark on a very risky military adventure across the Lebanese border had he not found divided Arabs on the other side, just as it is quite certain that aggressive Tel Aviv will not agree to a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis as long as the Arabs do not close their ranks, or rather until they mobilize to the maximum their strong potentials--political, economic and otherwise.

MINIC RETURNS FROM AFRICA, VIEWS SITUATION IN HORN

ID191057Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0503 GMT 19 Mar 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned this morning from his 5-day visit to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, where he went as envoy for SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, head of the Department for Africa South of the Sahara in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ivica Kojic, chief of cabinet for the federal secretary for foreign affiars; and the other members of the delegation also returned with the federal secretary.

Milos Minic was met and welcomed at the airport in Batajnica by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Mirko Kalezic, head of the Press Department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials of this secretariat.

On arrival Minic made the following statement for the Yugoslav public:

We are returning from our special mission to Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which was, as is well known, undertaken in order to convey the messages from President Tito to the heads of these states. The messages concerned the development of the situation in the Horn of Africa and the forthcoming activities of the movement of nonalined countries.

In Addis Ababa, Mogadiscio and Khartoum we had, in connection with the messages from President Tito, an exhaustive, open and friendly exchange of views relating to the questions contained in the messages of President Tito and to broader questions concerning international relations of interest to our countries and the continued development of bilateral cooperation.

We devoted great attention in the talks to the question of paths and methods for finding a solution to the conflicts which appear between certain nonalined countries so that these conflicts should not be allowed to turn into serious clashes, into which the superpowers and bloc interests are, as a rule, drawn.

The messages from President Tito and our visits to these countries were not intended to insure that Yugoslavia take up the role of mediator in solving the controversial questions which have led to the serious armed conflicts between the nonalined countries of Ethiopia and Somalia, but rather we conveyed to the leaders of these friendly countries our view, opinions and concern and became acquainted with their standpoints and views.

We have the impression from the talks we held that the situation in this region is still exceptionally complex and full of great dangers to peace in that sphere, in Africa and in the world in general. The standpoints of the countries in conflict are very far apart and the way to an agreed settlement will be by no means easy. What is more, we might say that an agreement leading to the normalization of relations between the countries of this region and to the establishment of a stable and lasting peace is possible only on condition that there is great mutual tolerance, understanding and respect for the interests of both sides.

The most effective way to achieve a peaceful settlement to the conflict and the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia is the full involvement of the OAU and its Committee for Good Services [Komitet za Dobre Usluge]. This organization is the most competent to undertake initiatives and effective steps toward the solving of the conflicts which are appearing between various African countries.

The normalization of the situation in the whole of this region would be made easier if the Ethiopian revolution were to take decisive and practical steps to solve the national question in Ethiopia--which is, in fact, a multinational state community--in particular in the Ogaden and Eritrea, within, of course, the framework and on the basis of the preservation of Ethiopia's territorial integrity.

Likewise, the longer these questions remain unsolved, the more difficult will be the consolidation of the Ethiopian revolution itself, and the situation in the region will continue to be unstable.

Strictly respecting the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other countries, which is one of the fundamental principles of the nonalined movement, we can say that in the example of the situation in the Horn of Africa we were able to see quite clearly that the development of relations between the interested neighboring countries depends to a large degree on a correct settlement of the national question and in particular on the solution of the position of nationalities and national groups in multinational state communities. For this reason, the solution of these questions is not only an internal matter for the various countries concerned but also it has direct repercussions at the international level, too, and exerts an important influence on the development of relations between states.

We also saw in the example of the situation in the Horn of Africa that in present-day international circumstances it is impossible to solve disputes between individual states by the use of force and the imposition of a solution through war, invasion, military intervention, aggressive undertakings or the stimulation of secession.

In addition to this, it has become clear in the Horn of Africa, as in other crisis spots, that the maintenance of conflicts, which goes as far as military conflict between states, leads inevitably to the involvement of the great powers and to the physical presence of foreign military forces, which turns a local armed conflict into a confrontation of broader dimensions and threatens the independence and nonalined orientation of the countries in the conflict. Hence it is in the interest of countries, and in particular nonalined ones, to make efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to conflicts and quarrels, which reduces the scope for foreign interference and the presence of a foreign military factor on the soil of nonalined and independent countries.

We consider that the most pressing matter is to move from military actions to talks in order to find a peaceful settlement, and the most realistic way of doing this is within the framework of the OAU Committee for Good Services.

Our talks in Khartoum convinced us that Sudan, which has successfully normalized its relations with Libya and Ethiopia in the last few months and also successfully mediated the conflict between Libya and Chad and contributed to the normalization of relations between these two countries, can through its involvement also make an important contribution to the settling and normalization of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

It also seems to us that the involvement of other nonalined countries could make an important contribution to the speedier surmounting of the controversies and conflicts in the Horn of Africa. With this in view, we are in contact with a number of nonalined countries and are carrying out consultations with them.

Naturally, we took advantage of the trips to hold talks on the state of our bilateral relations with these countries. In this respect, agreement was expressed that the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the countries which we visited are developing with increasing success. In this connection, the readiness was expressed to further promote this cooperation in all spheres.

TITO CABLES ITALIAN PRESIDENT ON MORO KIDNAPING

LD171505Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following telegram to Giovanni Leone, president of the Italian Republic:

"We have been deeply disturbed and concerned about the news of the kidnaping of Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, and the bloodbath committed on this occasion.

"Aldo Moro, outstanding statesman and politician of neighboring and friendly Italy, is greatly esteemed in Yugoslavia and the world because of his tireless striving for broad peaceful international cooperation based on friendship, equality and understanding among all peoples and states.

"Inspired by such a vision of contemporary international relations, Aldo Moro, in his capacity as prime minister and foreign minister of the Italian Republic, made an exceptionally important personal contribution to the promotion of friendly relations and all-round Yugoslav-Italian cooperation.

"The loathsome and criminal terrorist act against the person of Aldo Moro represents an attack on democratic achievements and principles which he always strove for.

"Firmly denouncing this crime, I express to you, the Italian Government and all democratic forces of Italy our solidarity, cherishing the sincere hope that Italy and the world will be able for a long time yet to rely on the valuable contributions of this outstanding personality."

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS SARAJEVO

Arrives 17 Mar

LD171420Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, March 17 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Chairman of the Chamber and Central Committee Politburesu member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Horst Sindermann on visit to Yugoslavia as guests of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, today arrived on a two-day visit to the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Meets With Leaders

LD172050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo: The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, held talks today with a delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, headed by Hamdija Pozderac, its president. On that occasion Pozderac stressed that the GDR parliamentarians' visit was a very important event in the context of the positive development of the relations and the friendly and constructive cooperation between the two countries. He added that the visit reflects the two countries' common wish to continue to build broad and more concrete foundations for still more stable long-term cooperation, which is in the interest of both the SFRY and the GDR.

Pozderac briefed the visitors on the postwar development of Bosnia and Hercegovina, which has undergone a complete transformation during this period.

Speaking about the real scope for the further development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and for overcoming the still existing forms of underdevelopment, Pozderac emphasized that the republic possesses great natural resources, which should enable it to continue to develop its economy, raise the standard of living, increase employment and improve the people's living and work conditions.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, briefed his hosts on the very dynamic development of the economy, internal development trends and the GDR's foreign policy, which is based on peaceful coexistence with other countries. He added that in this connection the GDR supports the policy of disarmament and arms reduction and the establishment of a new international economic order in the world.

The talks were attended by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Jelisava Dobrasinovic, SFRY Assembly delegate; and Dr Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, who are accompanying the delegation during its tour of Yugoslavia.

During the talks it was noted on both sides that the two countries had not yet made use of all the possibilities which present themselves in the field of bilateral cooperation, especially in agriculture and in the scientific-technical field. In this connection, both sides expressed interest in the further building of foundations for broader, longer-term and more stable economic cooperation between the two countries, especially through introducing more up-to-date forms of high-quality joint economic activity, which should enable them to operate jointly in third markets. The basis for such cooperation has already been furnished by existing cooperation between enterprises in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and firms in the GDR.

In the morning, the delegation visited the Zrak work organization, where it inspected production capacities with great interest and learned about the results of the collective's very successful cooperation with the Carl Zeiss firm in the GDR.

SUNDIC: SOVIET HISTORY BOOK DISTORTS COMINFORM ISSUE

LD180055Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is devoted to yet another forgery of historical facts concerning the conflict between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Cominform. Milika Sundic says:

The latest Soviet textbook, "Writings on the History of the Modern International Communist and Workers' Movement," appears fundamentally different from conditions at the time dealt with in this textbook. This book contains a series of untruths about the conflict between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Cominform and represents a kind of apology for Stalin's crude pressure on Yugoslavia in 1948.

To be frank, this is not the first time this has been done, and this example does not represent the crudest distortion of history by individual Soviet authors.

However, if one bears in mind that we are approaching the 30th anniversary of the Cominform's attack on the Yugoslav Communist Party, the explanations offered by the textbook "Writings on the History of the Modern International Communist and Workers' Movement" can also be interpreted as a kind of festive observance of one of the blackest dates in the history of the communist and workers' movement.

If anyone should remain silent on the 30th anniversary of the Cominform, it should be Soviet authors. The fact that this has not even occurred to them and that they are even trying to blame Yugoslavia for the 1948 split amounts, in a certain sense, to a negation of Socialist Yugoslavia's entire development over the past 30 years and of its self-managing road to socialism and its nonalined policy, and thus also to a negation of the basic principles of cooperation between socialist countries and communist and workers' parties, affirmed in a series of joint documents adopted between 1955 and the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties.

The author of the textbook "Writings on the History of the Modern Communist and Workers' Movement" also dwells on the process of normalization of relations between Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and the Cominform member countries, but he does this with the intention of stressing that this, too, was owing to the efforts made by the CPSU and the Soviet Union with the aim of facilitating Yugoslavia's development.

It is accurate to say that a Soviet delegation headed by Khrushshev came to Belgrade in 1955, and it is also accurate to say that the Soviet delegation's visit ended very successfully with the signing of the historic Belgrade declaration. However, it was perfectly natural for Khrushchev to come to Belgrade, because the purpose of his visit was to rectify the injustices done to Yugoslavia, which had been a victim of Stalin's willfulness. However, the CPSU's initiative cannot be interpreted as a move made only in the interest of Yugoslavia's further development; it should be interpreted as a debt owed by the CPSU to the Yugoslav Communist Party and as something that was in the common interest of all progressive forces in the world.

Yugoslavia attaches so much significance to the principles spelled out in the Belgrade declaration, the Moscow statement and other joint documents, because these principles constitute the best possible way of condemning the Stalinist policy of pressure on independent countries and interference in their internal affairs. Any deviation from the Belgrade declaration, the Moscow statement and other joint documents would represent a return to the positions which the author of the book "Writings on the History of the Modern Communist and Workers' Movement" is trying to resurrect with the explanation that they are the latest achievements of Marxist-Leninist historical science. It would be a real achievement if there were fewer achievements of this kind or none at all. Otherwise, as long as efforts are made to justify the Cominform and its methods, it will be more and more difficult to forget the injustices done to Yugoslavia and the damage which the entire world communist and workers movement suffered during one of the most painful periods of its existence.

BULGARIA ACCUSED OF FALSIFICATION IN MACEDONIAN DISPUTE

LD181742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 18, TANJUG--The Bulgarian campaign against Yugoslavia, culminating in the celebrations of the San Stefano Treaty centenary, is motivated by Bulgaria's desire to dominate the Balkans.

By staging the campaign, Bulgaria actually lays claim to other countries' territory, that of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, says Mihajlo Apostolski, president of the Arts and Sciences Academy of the Yugoslav constituent republic of Macedonia, in an interview with the Belgrade magazine DUGA.

The San Stefano Treaty between tsarist Russia and Turkey in 1878 was an attempt to create a greater Bulgaria incorporating the whole of Macedonia, parts of southern Serbia, Kosovo, and northern Greece. This attempt by tsarist Russia to achieve its long-standing goal of gaining access to the Mediterranean Sea was foiled only three months later at the Congress of Berlin, where the treaty was made null and void.

The victims of this nationalist and chauvinist campaign of claiming Bulgarian origin for the Pirinean Macedonians, Turks and other peoples living in Bulgaria, notes Apostolski, are those peoples themselves. The Turks are even being renamed and thus subjected to the grossest violation of personal freedom, an act that even the bourgeoisie refrained from committing.

Apostolski points to Bulgarian attempts to falsify history and shows that Macedonians in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are Bulgarians. He also refers to misrepresentations of history aimed at concealing the occupation of parts of Yugoslavia by Bulgarian fascists during the Second World War.

The fact that the historical documents which Bulgarian "historians" invoke are not accessible to the public in Bulgaria is also proof of the campaign being based on falsifications, Apostolski says.

BORBA CITES ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN DEPORTATION OF JEWS

AU172157Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[G. Cakuleski report]

[Text] Bitola, 11 March--A commemorative meeting was held in front of the monument to the Jewish victims of fascism in Bitola. The meeting was attended by a large number of citizens and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of the commune, by delegations of the Yugoslav League of Jewish Communities, of the Jewish community of Macedonia and of the Jewish communities of Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Split, Novi Sad and Zemun and by representatives of Jews from Vienna.

Wreaths of the Communal Assembly and citizens of Bitola, the Yugoslav League of Jewish Communities and the Jewish community of Macedonia were laid at the monument. Bouquets of flowers were also laid at the bust of people's hero Mara Estreja.

"In the early morning hours 35 years ago today, after having first blockaded the town, strong Bulgarian fascist military and police forces broke into the houses of Jews and attacked innocent people and took them to the railroad station. This day, 11 March 1943, will remain in the permanent memory of our citizens as one of the darkest days of our history, when over 3,000 Jewish citizens were taken under guard of fascist bayonets to a death train of no return," Pavle Georgijevski, president of the Communal Assembly of Bitola, said at the meeting.

In 1941 and 1943 up to the time of deportation, some 650 Jews from Bitola, 150 of whom were members of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, were an active part of the national liberation movement. Only some 30 managed to escape the blockade of 11 March 1943. [paragraph continues]

They immediately joined the partisans, and 11 of them gave their lives for new Yugoslavia, among them people's hero Mara Estreja, member of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia.

From Bitola the Jews were taken to Skopje, which was an assembly point for Macedonia, and from there 7,200 Jews were taken by special trains to the well-known death camp Treblinka.

DPRK DELEGATION MEETS SAWPY OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

Received by Cetenic

LD180122Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)--Acting President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Marin Cetenic today received a delegation of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by front's Central Committee president, Ho Djon Suk. During the ensuing talk, the great importance was set out of President Tito's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year and his talks with President Kim Il-song for relations between the two socialist, friendly and non-aligned countries.

Views were also exchanged on the role of the non-aligned movement as an independent world factor of peace and advocate of equal international cooperation. The indispensability was set out of further developing cooperation among and consolidating the unity of the non-aligned countries.

During the talks, special note was made of Yugoslavia's support of the just aspirations of the Korean people for their country's peaceful reunification and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from it.

As part of the Korean delegation's one-week visit to Yugoslavia, taking place at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, a meeting of solidarity of all Yugoslav social-political organizations with the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Belgrade today.

Received by Bakocevic

LD172302Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--A meeting of solidarity was held in Belgrade today between all SFRY sociopolitical organizations and the delegation of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the DPRK, which is paying a week-long visit to our country at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working Peoples of Yugoslavia. Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, welcomed the guests and emphasized among other things the importance given in their talks to the reunification of Korea. Ho Chong-suk, head of the delegation, also devoted the large part of her speech to this subject, emphasizing that any delay in this respect increases the danger to world peace.

Departs 19 Mar

LD191509Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the DPRK, headed by Ho Chong-suk, chairman of the front's Central Committee Secretariat, left Belgrade today.

The delegation spent 8 days in Yugoslavia as guests of the SAWPY Federal Conference and during the visit held talks with the SAWPY Federal Conference, the SFRY Assembly, the LCY Central Committee and the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR].

In addition to Belgrade, the guests from the DPRK visited Zagreb, Kumrovec, Split and two organizations of associated labor.

The delegation was seen off at the Beograd Airport in Surcin by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Secretariat; Iko Mirkovic, general secretary of SUBNOR; and Chong Kwang-sun, DPRK ambassador in Belgrade.

LEADER OF SPANISH POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY RECEIVED

ID190220Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 18 Mar 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)--President of Spain's Popular Socialist Party Enrique Tierno Galvan and a delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, headed by Marin Cetinic, acting president of this social-political organization, conducted talks in the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference today. Galvan arrived in Belgrade last night on a week's visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference.

In the course of today's extensive and friendly talks, views were exchanged on all current questions of joint interest.

Enrique Tierno Galvan spoke at length on Spain's political and economic situation, its foreign political orientation and prospects for further development.

Cetinic spoke about current trends in Yugoslavia. He informed his Spanish guest on tasks in preparing for the coming Eleventh League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress and on Yugoslavia's outlooks on international events and the international workers' movement.

YUGOSLAV-PANAMANIAN TRADE TALKS END 17 MAR

ID172254Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 17 Mar 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade, March 17, TANJUG--The Yugoslav-Panamanian talks ended here today. The talks between the government delegations and economic representatives of the two countries have been assessed by the two sides as marking a concrete contribution to the further development of good economic relations between the two countries. The two sides expressed their readiness to raise bilateral economic cooperation to a higher level, that is, a level in keeping the needs and possibilities of the two countries' economies. The Yugoslav delegation to the talks was headed by Yugoslav Federal Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture Ivo Kustrak and the Panamanian, by Minister of Agriculture Colonel Ruben Paredes.

The talks were focused on trade between the two countries, which is currently limited only to several items. It was agreed for Yugoslavia this year to continue importing Panamanian bananas and this somewhere around 30 thousand tons. Panamanian economic representatives have contracted in Yugoslavia purchases of agricultural machinery, including tractors and combines and buses.

The Yugoslav "Energoprojekt" enterprise will participate at the international biddings for the construction of an irrigation and drainage facility in Panama. Yugoslav builders have already successfully completed a similar project in Panama, the "Bayano" dam, totaling 25 million dollars.

TITO GREETS MACEDONIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

LD181636Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, March 18 (TANJUG)--The thirty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Macedonia was marked today by communists of this Yugoslav constituent republic with a special session of the LCM Central Committee.

In the letter of President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito to this gathering, it is emphasized that the foundation of the Communist Party of Macedonia on 19 March 1943 is an important event in the long, rich revolutionary history of the Macedonian people in their struggle for national liberation and social emancipation.

The League of Communists of Macedonia, Tito emphasized, confirms its revolutionary spirit in present circumstances, too. "The contribution of the LCM to the realization of the fundamental aims of the whole League of Communists of Yugoslavia is of exceptional importance", it was emphasized in the letter.

The special session in Skopje was attended by guests from all the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces.

The president of the LCM Central Committee, Angel Cemerski, spoke about the revolutionary development of the Party of Macedonian Communists during the past 35 years.

TANJUG APPOINTS NEW EDITOR IN CHIEF

LD171048Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)--The TANJUG Council last night elected Mihailo Saranovic editor-in-chief of the TANJUG news agency to succeed Jak Koprivic, who leaves to take up new duties.

Mihailo Saranovic, 40, of the Montenegrin nationality, is a graduate in law and finished postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade. It was at TANJUG that he began and has developed as a journalist, gaining experience in all the aspects of his profession over the past twenty years.

Saranovic was for several years TANJUG's correspondent in the People's Republic of China and has until now been editor-in-chief of TANJUG's foreign news desk.

TITO CASTS VOTE IN BELGRADE MUNICIPALITY

LD191329Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito cast his vote this morning in the local Community of 4 July in the Belgrade municipality of Savski Venac.

President Tito arrived a little before 1000 at polling place No 71 where he was warmly greeted and welcomed by Petar Stankovic, president of the local community.

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